

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1910.

SIXPENCE.

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1. MR. CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE'S FARMAN BIPLANE.
4. MR. CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE.

2. M. EMILE DUBONNET.
6. M. EMILE DUBONNET'S TELLIER MONOPLANE.

3. M. LOUIS PAULHAN'S FARMAN BIPLANE.
5. M. LOUIS PAULHAN.

THE WINNING OF THE £10,000 LONDON-TO-MANCHESTER FLIGHT PRIZE: M. LOUIS PAULHAN, WHO HAS FLOWN FROM LONDON TO MANCHESTER; HIS UNSUCCESSFUL OPPONENT, MR. GRAHAME-WHITE; M. EMILE DUBONNET; AND THEIR AEROPLANES.

Both Mr. Grahame-White and M. Louis Paulhan began flights in attempts to win the "Daily Mail" £10,000 prize for the first flight from London to Manchester on Wednesday evening last, M. Paulhan starting from Hampstead at 5.31 in the afternoon, and Mr. Grahame-White starting from Wormwood Scrubs at 6.29 the same evening. M. Paulhan flew to Lichfield without a stop, arriving there at about 9.15 p.m. At 4 a.m. on the following morning he started again, and at 5.32 a.m. he had reached his destination. Mr. Grahame-White made his first stop at Roade, sixty miles on the way. He started again at 2.50 a.m. on the following morning, and flew as far as Polesworth, ten miles from Lichfield. There he came down. After Mr. Grahame-White's failure on the Saturday of last week, it was announced that M. Emile Dubonnet, who flew across Paris the other day, proposed to fly in competition both with him and with M. Paulhan for the London-to-Manchester prize. —THREE PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, AND TWO BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

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WITH such rapidity have aeroplane-records been made of late that it is exceedingly difficult to keep pace with them. Confusion arises, too, from the fact that many of the feats are not officially recorded, and in more recent instances the official certificates for others have not been issued. The following list, however, gives the principal authentic performances (the asterisks indicate that the record is the official world's record)—

DURATION OF FLIGHT.

*Farman .. 4 h. 17 m. 53 s. .. Nov. 3, 1909 Biplane
*Latham .. 2 h. 13 m. 4 s. .. Aug. 1909 Monoplane

DISTANCE.

*Farman 144 miles .. Nov. 1909 Biplane
*Latham 96½ Aug. 1909 Monoplane

SPEED.

Delagrangé .. 55 miles per hour .. Jan. 1910 Monoplane
Curtiss .. 48 Aug. 1909 Biplane

N.B.—The above speed records are only estimates, and no accurate figures are attainable owing to the great difficulty of arranging such trials over short distances.

ALTITUDE.

*Paulhan 4165 ft. .. Jan. 1910 .. Biplane
*Latham 3280 ft. .. Jan. 1910 .. Monoplane

RAPID STARTING.

Curtiss rose from ground in 6½ sec. (distance 98 ft.) Jan. 1910 Biplane

CROSS-COUNTRY.

Paulhan 130 miles .. April 1910 .. Biplane
*Dubonnet 68 April 1910 .. Monoplane

OVER-SEA.

*Louis Blériot .. 31 miles .. July 1909 .. Monoplane
Rolls 50 April 1910 .. Biplane

PASSENGER-CARRYING.

Duration.

*Kinet, with 1 passenger 2 h. 19 m. 15 s. April 1910 Biplane
*H. Farman, with 2 pass. 1 h. 2 m. 25 s. March 1910 Biplane
Sommer, with 3 passengers 5 m. April 1910 Biplane

DISTANCE.

Baron de Caters, with 1 pass. 120 miles April 1910 Biplane
Farman, with 2 passengers 30 .. March 1910 Biplane
Sommer, with 3 passengers 2 .. April 1910 Biplane

BRITISH RECORD.

Grahame-White 83 miles in 2 h. 5 m. April 1910 Biplane

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ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

ELECTIONEERING in France presents many differences from the system in England. The most conspicuous is the simplicity; the most pleasing (from the candidate's point of view) is the economy of the arrangement. The fantastic sums spent in England, in endeavouring to obtain a seat at Westminster, are almost unknown across Channel. A thousand pounds is probably the minimum in an English contested election; £400 to £600 is a good average in France. There are much fewer demands upon an aspirant's purse in the one case than in the other. There are no returning officer's fees in France; the constituency is not "nursed" in the way it is in England, and the whole machinery, as well as the expenditure, is much modified.

The only formality required of a Frenchman in presenting himself before the suffrages of his fellow-countrymen is to give notice to the Prefect of the Department a month in advance of the elections. Having fulfilled this small obligation he is excused the tax of twenty centimes on his electoral posters, and is allowed, without payment, to hold his meetings in the State schools, which are usually unoccupied in the evenings. A superior police-officer attends, however, the first meeting of the candidate to see that the views enunciated by him are not subversive or *contra bonos mores*. It does happen, of course, that the man whose opinions are *mal vues* by the Government—such, for example, as the adherents of the Royalist party—gets a little more police attention than is quite agreeable.

Public meetings do not play the great rôle in France that they do in England. It is true that Ministers make programme speeches which serve as a rallying-cry for their parties, but there is a general absence of public halls in France where large gatherings can be held; the schools have a very limited capacity. The publican is the grand elector. Supporters of a given candidate meet solemnly at a café and decide all the details of the election. It is this caucus which exercises the real pressure upon a constituency. The café-keeper's smile grows broader and broader as election-day approaches, until his hospitality oozes out of every crevice of his establishment. Mischievous people say that the caucus pays.

There is a vast consumption of cognac every four years in France, but electioneering has been known to excite a great thirst in England too, assuaged by generous draughts of good ale. As to the electioneering processes, they are as simple as "Bon jour." Perhaps the village schoolmaster, or some functionary at the Mairie, is returning officer. All the elections are held in one day, and before midnight the whole of France knows how the country has voted. In cases where the majority of the candidate heading the poll is not absolute—that is to say, half, plus one, the figure polled by his rivals—a new election is held a fortnight later. This is called the second ballot. Election day in France in the present contest was last Sunday; the second ballots take place on May 8.

The great cry in the present elections, principally uttered by the Opposition, is for proportional representation. Under the present system, the candidate who has polled fifty-one votes out of a hundred gets elected, whilst his opponent, who has received forty-nine, is defeated, and his supporters go unrepresented in the Chamber. Why should the forty-nine be lost in the wilderness and the other half (plus one) gathered into the Parliamentary fold? It is an injustice, say the electoral reformers, and they are pledged to a system already in vogue in Belgium, whereby the constituency is enlarged to the limits of the Department, and each elector votes for a list, having as many votes as there are members for the Department. He may plump for a single candidate, or he may divide his vote over several or the whole. The totals are then added, and the result divided by the number of seats available. In this way the minority obtains a partial, if not a perfect, representation.

Party spirit runs high in France, and never an election passes without an effusion of blood. Arguments by revolver are not unknown, as we saw the other day at St. Chamond, where Anarchists disturbed the meeting of the Premier, M. Aristide Briand; a little later there was an attack upon M. Delcassé. Election-night always brings a little rioting in the streets of Paris, and there is a fine show of *agents* and Municipal Guards. But the political temper of the metropolis has calmed somewhat since the days of Dreyfus. The Parisians feel, no doubt, that their ebullition during the months of the *Affaire* will last a long time. And they are right.

The principal expenditure of a candidate, or of his committee who find the money, is for printing, unless it should be in a region where a little bribery—but chut! Election literature is very spirited and very rich in verbiage. Violent colours are chosen to match the words. There are signs that the French are losing their taste for strong language, which, like absinthe, is a national vice, but it may be a temporary symptom. The Orders having been despoiled, there is nothing to interest the peasant, particularly; that is to say, if we take a rather Zolaesque view of him, and agree that he likes other people's property. It may be an entirely wrong estimate of his character. In any case, there is no country where a principle, as a principle, is so zealously fought for.

Abstentionists form a large percentage of the electorate, but statistics prove that there are fewer enemies of the Republic, as a régime, than heretofore. Perhaps proportional representation, if it ever comes, will call the whole nation to the ballot-box. In the meantime there is no lack of candidates to face the arduous of political life for the solatium of £600 a year. The Opposition journals call the deputies *les Quinze Mille*, precisely because their Parliamentary pay is 15,000 francs. The title is a little contemptuous, for, in theory, the politician, like the advocate, should work for the love of the thing. But so few do, they say.

CHARLES DAWBARN.

AN UNUSUAL PHOTOGRAPH: A LAYING-ON OF HANDS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.



DR. POLLOCK CONSECRATED AS BISHOP OF NORWICH IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: THE PRIMATE AND THE NINE BISHOPS PRESENT LAYING THEIR HANDS UPON THE NEW BISHOP.

The consecration of Dr. Pollock took place on Monday last. The Archbishop of Canterbury conducted the service, and there were present the Bishops of London, Winchester, Salisbury, Lichfield, Oxford, Ely, Thetford, Stepney, and Lewes. The usual order of ceremonial was, of course, followed. Mr. Hugh Lee read the King's Mandate for the consecration and administered the oath of canonical obedience. After the sermon, the Archbishop, the Bishops, and the Canons residentiary went to the Sacristy, where Dr. Pollock was met by the Bishops of Salisbury and Oxford, and presented by them to the Archbishop. The consecration ceremony was then finished, the Archbishop and the nine Bishops present laying their hands upon the new Bishop.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THAT able and ironic journalist who writes the paragraphs called "Table Talk" in the *Daily News* has got into a discussion with some of those wild theorists who think that everything can be explained by "race." They are amazing people. There is nobody to beat them at the great scientific art of first laying down a rule too absurd for anyone to believe and then softening it with exceptions too bewildering for anyone to follow. I remember one man who was a champion of this school. He was an Australian; I forget his name, but I remember his theory; which was that Europe was divided into dark-haired people and fair-haired people, and that all the good had come from the fair-haired people and all the bad from the dark-haired people. Also all the fair-haired people lived in the north of Europe and loved light, liberty, justice, and civilisation; while, on the other hand, all the dark-haired people lived in the south of Europe, and were very fond of darkness, misery, oppression, superstition, and failure. No doubt the doctrine would considerably simplify our social and political relations if it could only be established; but in this latter formality there were hitches, as even the ardent theorist himself began to perceive. For instance, he was a democrat and admired the French Revolution; but certainly that effort had been largely made by dark-haired men, often by very dark-haired men, like the southern French contingent who (as Mr. Belloc writes) "came north and destroyed the monarchy." This brought the theorist to a pause, but it did not baffle him. After a few minutes' reflection, he cried, with great cunning, "Ah, that was a fair-haired spirit working in the dark-haired people." It was then mildly pointed out to him that not only had the dark-haired people fought for the Revolution, but the fair-haired people had fought against it; the Germans and the Scandinavians had rallied to royalty and aristocracy. "And there you are again!" retorted the logician triumphantly. "You see, that was the temporary manifestation in a fair-haired people of a dark-hair philosophy." I have often wished I were that man. He must have found the making and defending of theories very easy and jolly work.

My Australian friend has vanished from my existence for ever, but he seems to have left a very good substitute and representative in Mr. Joseph Banister, of Hampstead, the gentleman who has raised the racial question in the *Daily News*. Mr. Banister briefly and lucidly explains that Socialism is only the uprising of the base and slavish pre-Aryan tribes, who live in low places like Edinburgh and Dublin, against the brave and beautiful Aryan people who live in high places—like Hampstead. The people at present in possession of most of the property, the Rothschilds, the Ecksteins, and the rest, owe their purity and chivalry chiefly to

the fact of their Aryan origin (so, at least, I understand Mr. Banister's argument), while, on the other hand, if a man is very poor, you may comfort him by telling him that he is also pre-Aryan. The following startling description of a Labour Member will possess interest, not to say entertainment, for those who happen to know any Labour Members—

The leaders of the various socialistic, pro-foreign, and anti-national movements in England are generally of Scotch, Welsh, or Irish origin; they usually possess the low stature, low foreheads, black hair, high cheek-bones, thick lips, dark complexions, and beady eyes of the pre-Keltic races; and their speeches and writings are characterised by the shallowness, frothiness, ignorance, conceit, boastfulness, abusiveness, untruthfulness, exaggerations and unfairness which distinguish the utterances of the people of non-Aryan origin.

Now, if anyone were mildly to point out to Mr. Banister that this exuberant description does not quite fit the facts, I am sure he would betake himself at once to the simple but ingenious logic of my friend

his cheek-bones—if you urged all this, the answer would be the same wild and smiling absurdity—*exceptis excipiendis*: if the facts do not fit into the theory, then the facts are exceptions, and there is an end of them. The exceptions prove the rule, and prove it all the more if the world contains nothing but exceptions to it, and hardly any examples at all.

If Mr. Banister be supposed to refer to other groups, if by his "anti-national" party he means the Nationalist Party (it sounds like his paradox), we should again have to go patiently and ploddingly to work, pointing out to him that the facts did not fit anywhere: that Daniel O'Connell was not short; that Mr. T. P. O'Connor was not dark; that Mr. Stephen Gwynne's eyes are not in the least beady, nor Mr. Dillon's lips thick—and so on, until Mr. Banister had transferred his crazy theory to some other mixed and ordinary group of men. Never once would it flash across the Aryan mind on the heights of Hampstead

that all such race theories are rubbish; that political religious and commercial groups of men come together because they agree about politics, religion, or commerce; and that there is no group which does not contain, within the range of local possibility, all shapes of skull and all shades of complexion. There is no negro on the front Conservative bench; and there is none in the Irish Party. There is no Eskimo in Mr. Asquith's Government; nor is there in the Socialist Party of Great Britain. But within limits geographically probable there is every sort of person on both sides and in all sections.

The objection to this appeal to prehistoric "race" is much sharper and more final

even than the objection that its facts are mostly false and its deductions fallacious. The objection to the race theory is that it is not wanted. It is explaining something that explains itself. It is, indeed, ludicrous to suppose that, in the chaos of falling Rome, men carefully sorted themselves out according to the shapes of their skulls: they had precious little interest in skulls except to smash them. But the point is that we know more or less how they did sort themselves out, and why. Any man who is a Christian knows why the Christian Celts fought with the heathen Teutons; also why the Christian Teutons fought with the heathen Teutons afterwards. We do not need to know about the skulls; we know about the brains. That general resistance to the barbarians, which extends from the half-historic Arthur to the wholly historic Alfred, obviously was not a racial war; for the two Kings were of different races. But we not only know what it wasn't, we know what it was. It was a religious war, and the religion it saved survives still. Just so it is idle to say that men become Socialists because they are short and dark and thick-lipped. I know why men become Socialists, for I have been one myself.

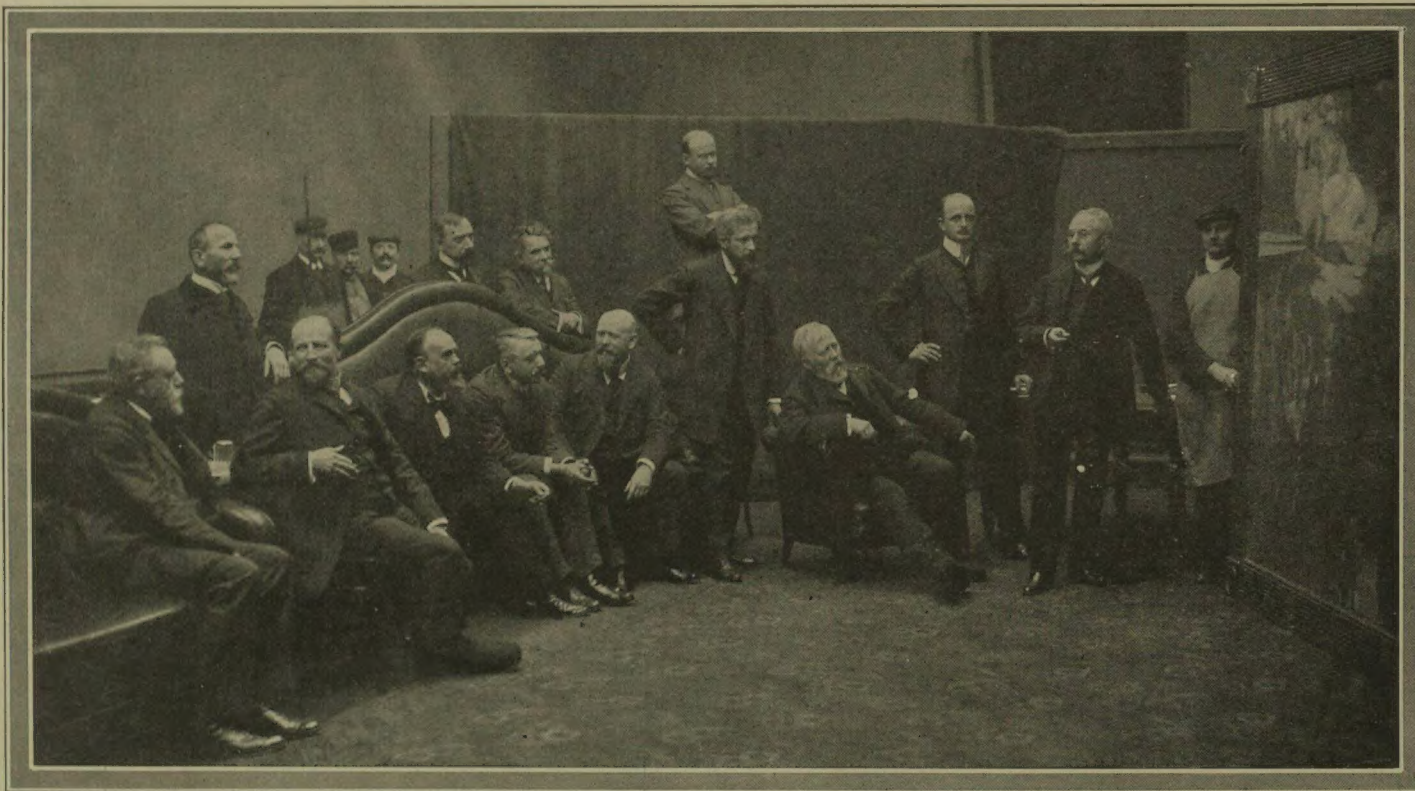


Photo. Sport and General.

A GERMAN COUNTERPART OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY COUNCIL, REMINISCENT OF SIR HUBERT VON HERKOMER'S FAMOUS PICTURE: THE JUDGES OF THE GREAT ART EXHIBITION OF BERLIN.

There is a curious similarity, as regards grouping, attitudes, and expressions, between the above photograph, taken recently, of this year's Art Exhibition in Berlin, and Sir Hubert von Herkomer's famous picture, "The Council of the Royal Academy," which he exhibited in 1907. Our readers will remember that we gave a double-page reproduction of it in our issue of November 6 last. The chief points of difference are that in Sir Hubert von Herkomer's picture the work being judged is not seen; while it is noticeable that (unlike the German judges) several of the British artists are smoking, a circumstance which suggests a free-and-easy camaraderie among them. The names of the German artists in our photograph are, in the first row (from left to right), Maler (= Painter) Carl Hochhaus, Professor Maximilian Schaefer, Professor Hans Meyer, Professor Otto H. Engel, Professor Hans Looschen, Bildhauer (= Sculptor) Const. Starcke, Professor Friedrich Kallmorgen, Bildhauer Sigismund Wernekink, and Professor Conrad Kiesel; in the back row (from left to right), Professor Max Baumbach, Maler Fritz Krostelwitz, Maler Adolf Schlabitz, and Maler Carl Kayser-Eichberg.

who found the fair-haired notions in the dark-haired heads. If you ventured to remark, for instance, that Mr. Shackleton is scarcely "of low stature," he would say that this was the Aryan vastness swelling out a non-Aryan (Mr. Shackleton) to its own enormous outline. If you were to remark that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, so far from having a low forehead and all the other apish attributes, is a quite unusually handsome man, Mr. Banister would cry out, "Ah, yes; that is the not uncommon case of Aryan good looks grafted, as it were, upon an essentially ugly pre-Aryan person. If you suggested that Mr. Henderson is quite the reverse of dark, Mr. Banister would say that he is a pre-Aryan accidentally bleached like an Albino. If you were to urge further that he is quite the reverse of short, it would be answered that he is a pre-Aryan pulled out, like a telescope. If you said that you had examined Mr. Keir Hardie in vain, looking for his beady eyes; that you had made a disappointing journey to Mr. Snowden's house, on purpose to see his thick lips; and that you had stared quite hard at Mr. Will Crooks without being able to detect anything alarmingly pre-Aryan about

WHERE FASHIONS ARE DECIDED BY THE LAWS: IN ALBANIA.

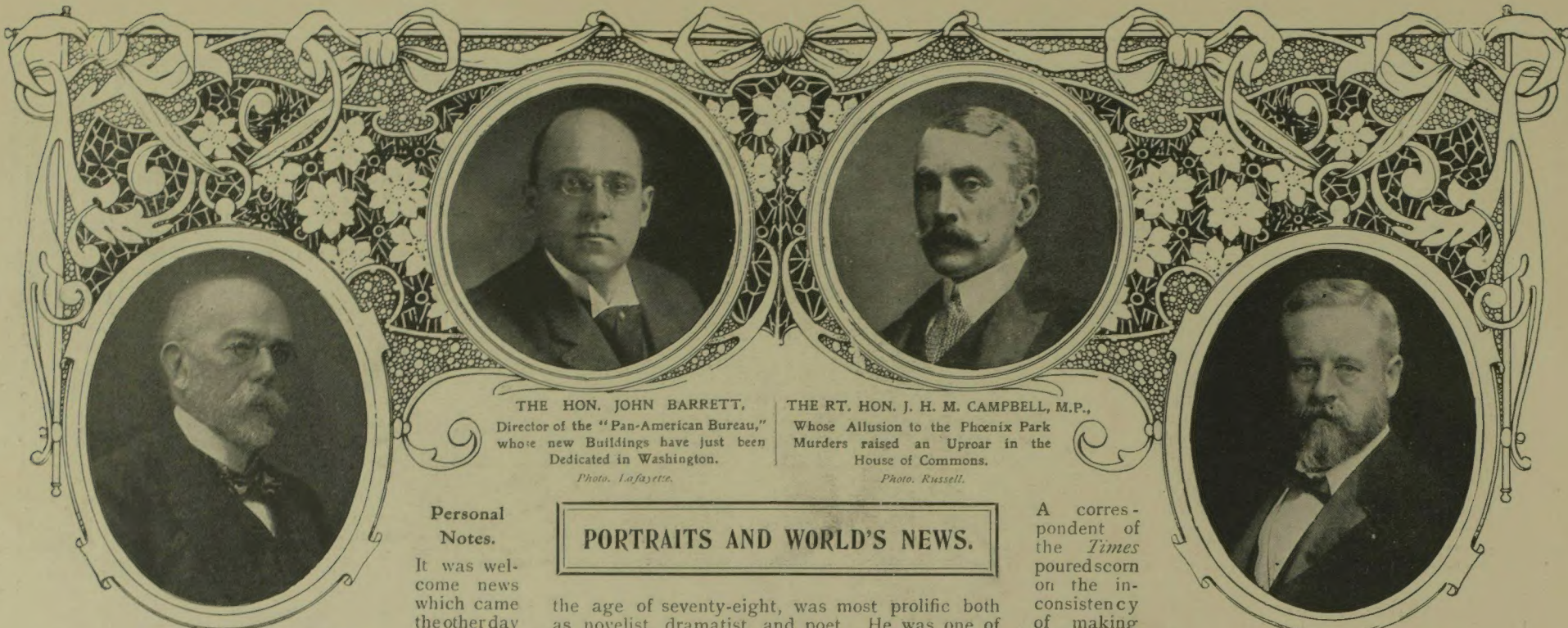
PHOTOGRAPH DESIGNED BY J. GÉRAIS-COURTELLEMONT.



A PEACEFUL SCENE IN A DISTURBED COUNTRY: MARKET DAY AT SCUTARI.

In Albania, there are strict laws concerning caste. For instance, Jewesses may not dress like Christians or Mussulman women. At present the only European costumes ever seen in the market-place at Scutari are those worn by strangers; the natives themselves follow the fashion of their country. Albania has come into a good deal of prominence again by reason of the rising of certain of her natives against the Turks. It is said that altogether 34,000 men have risen. The

strength of the Turks was reported a day or two ago to be 20,000 men, who are to receive a reinforcement of 5000. The general cause of trouble is the unwillingness of the Albanians to pay taxes, and to be brought into line in other matters with the rest of the Ottoman Empire. It will interest our readers to know that this illustration is not one photograph taken in the usual way, but is a combination, most ingeniously built up, of at least thirty separate photographs.



THE HON. JOHN BARRETT,
Director of the "Pan-American Bureau,"
whose new Buildings have just been
Dedicated in Washington.

Photo. Lafayette.

THE RT. HON. J. H. M. CAMPBELL, M.P.,
Whose Allusion to the Phoenix Park
Murders raised an Uproar in the
House of Commons.

Photo. Russell.

Personal Notes.

It was welcome news which came the other day from Berlin to the effect that Dr. Koch, the famous bacteriologist, who has recently been suffering from a serious illness, was making satisfactory progress, and was considered to be out of danger. Apart from all personal reasons, which are strong, there are far too many malignant bacilli at large and unidentified for the world to be able to spare Dr. Koch just yet, much as he has already accomplished by discovering the germ of phthisis and by his other researches. There is, for example, the bacillus of cancer to be hunted down, and many other mischievous microbes. It is, therefore, a cause of world-wide rejoicing that the great detective, as he might be called, of bacteriological crime should have been able to repulse whichever it was of his enemies that lately attacked him.

It was rumoured in Naval circles early this week that Captain Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, who has just been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King, will command the Union-Castle liner *Balmoral Castle* on the forthcoming voyage of the Prince of Wales to South Africa. His selection for that responsible post was the more likely in view of the fact that he commanded the *Ophir* during their Royal Highnesses' Colonial tour. Captain Wemyss is a son of Mr. G. H. Erskine Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle, Fife, and was born in 1864. He entered the Navy in 1877, and attained Captain's rank in 1901. He has since become a Commodore of the Second Class.

Baron Schroder's death will be felt, not only in the financial world, but also in the quieter atmosphere of horticulture; many charities and other institutions, too, will be the poorer for the loss of his liberal and unostentatious support.

It was only last October that the banking firm of Schroder and Co., of which he was head (though long retired) gave £20,000 to found a Professorship of German at Cambridge. Baron Schroder was a great orchid-grower, and a very generous benefactor of the Royal Horticultural Society. He succeeded to his barony (which was Prussian) in 1883, and was created a Baronet of this country in 1892. In 1900 he received the C.V.O.

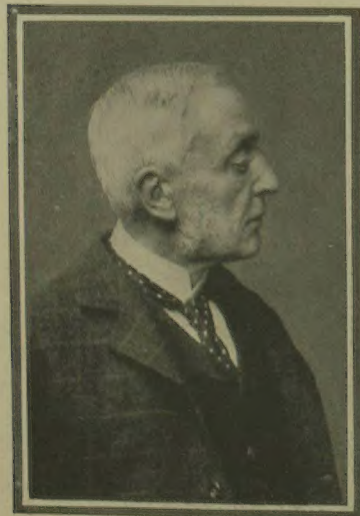


Photo. Hills and Saunders.

THE LATE BARON SCHRODER, C.V.O.,
The well-known Banker, Philanthropist,
and Horticulturist.

Though Björnson's works are unfamiliar, perhaps, to the great majority of English readers, the famous Norwegian, whose death has just occurred in Paris at

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

the age of seventy-eight, was most prolific both as novelist, dramatist, and poet. He was one of the instances of genius which academic training

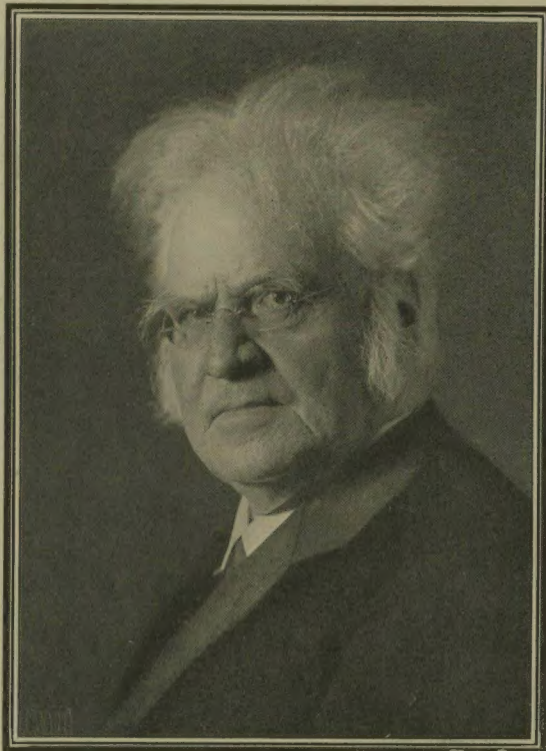


Photo. Raupé.

THE LATE BJÖRNSTERNE BJÖRNSON,
The Famous Norwegian Poet, Dramatist, and Novelist.

has failed to bring out. At school and college he was considered slow and stupid. In the course of his long and active career he managed theatres, edited newspapers, travelled, lectured, conducted political campaigns, and in the intervals wrote numerous plays, novels, and poems. His story "Arne" is one of the best-known



Photo. Russell.

COLONEL G. C. NUGENT,
The new Secretary of the Royal Naval and
Military Tournament.

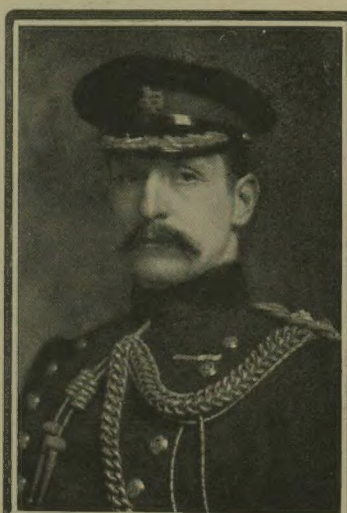


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

COLONEL F. C. RICARDO, C.V.O.,
Late Secretary of the Royal Naval and
Military Tournament—Resigned.

of his books, and has taken its place among European classics. In 1874 Björnson retired to his fine country estate at Aulestad, near Lake Mjösen, but of late years he had spent much time in Paris, where he died.

It was an interesting controversy which led to Colonel Ricardo's resignation of the Honorary Secretaryship of the Royal Naval and Military Tournament, which he has held for eleven years. The task has now fallen to Colonel G. C. Nugent, commanding the Irish Guards. The cause of the trouble was a scenic display, "The Millennium," which Colonel Ricardo had arranged as this year's feature, and in which four hundred men were to have sung Odes in praise of Peace.

A correspondent of the *Times* poured scorn on the inconsistency of making soldiery sing odes to peace, and on the literary quality of the odes, which had been written by an Army chaplain. The display was then forbidden by the Army Council. "In 1907," wrote Colonel Ricardo, "a representation had been arranged of . . . the siege of Delhi. This . . . was forbidden at the last moment. . . . We thus appear to have offended . . . by too much pugnacity on one occasion, and now . . . owing to too peaceful an attitude."

Mr. William Boase Morcom, whose death has taken place at Pietermaritzburg, was, like many men who go out to South Africa, a Cornishman, though he did not, like most of them, engage in mining. He was born at Redruth in 1846, and at twenty-six he became Clerk-Assistant to the Natal Legislative Council. After that he held various offices there, and practised as a barrister. In 1880 he was appointed Attorney-General for the Transvaal, and, nine years later, Attorney-General in Natal. He retired in 1893, and in 1903 was appointed Minister of Justice for that colony.

Colonel Mapleson, who will shortly complete his fortieth anniversary of opera and concert management, is resigning his position as Chairman of Mapleson and Co. It was Colonel Mapleson's great-grandfather who produced, jointly with Hill and Rossi, Handel's opera, "Rinaldo," in Italian, at the Queen's Theatre, Haymarket, on Feb. 24, 1711. Colonel Mapleson's father managed the Italian Opera at His Majesty's Theatre, Covent Garden, and Drury Lane Theatre for nearly fifty years, and presented for the first time "Faust," "Lohengrin," "Mignon," "Carmen," and "The Nibelungen Ring." Colonel Mapleson was for many years associated with his father in London and New York. He has taken an active part in musical enterprises on the Continent, and is Président de la Société Internationale de Musique. The French Government conferred upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and two years ago a public subscription was opened for a Colonel Mapleson Testimonial, which realised upwards of £3000.

It is no easy task, in any high position, to be the successor of a genius. In the case of the late Dr. Karl Lueger, the famous Burgomaster of Vienna, the question of his successor was one of unusual interest and



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

COLONEL MAPLESON,
The well-known Concert and Opera
Director, who is Retiring after Forty Years
of Management.

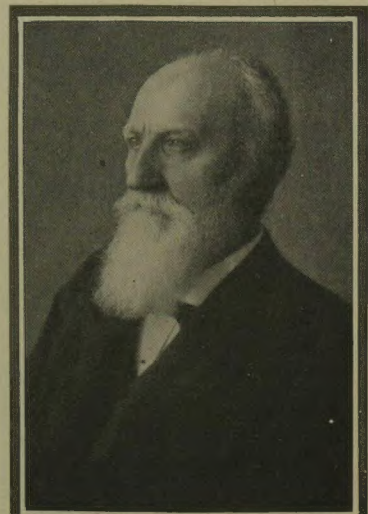


Photo. Topical.

DR. JOSEPH NEUMAYER,
Successor of the late Dr. Lueger as
Burgomaster of Vienna.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. L.N.A.

A "WYLLIE" BY PHOTOGRAPHY: THE BURNING OF THE STEAM-SHIP "SOMMELSDIJK" AT ROTTERDAM.

It was found impossible to extinguish the flames, which spread with extraordinary rapidity, and the vessel was entirely lost, burning for several days. The steam-ship belonged to the Holland-America line.

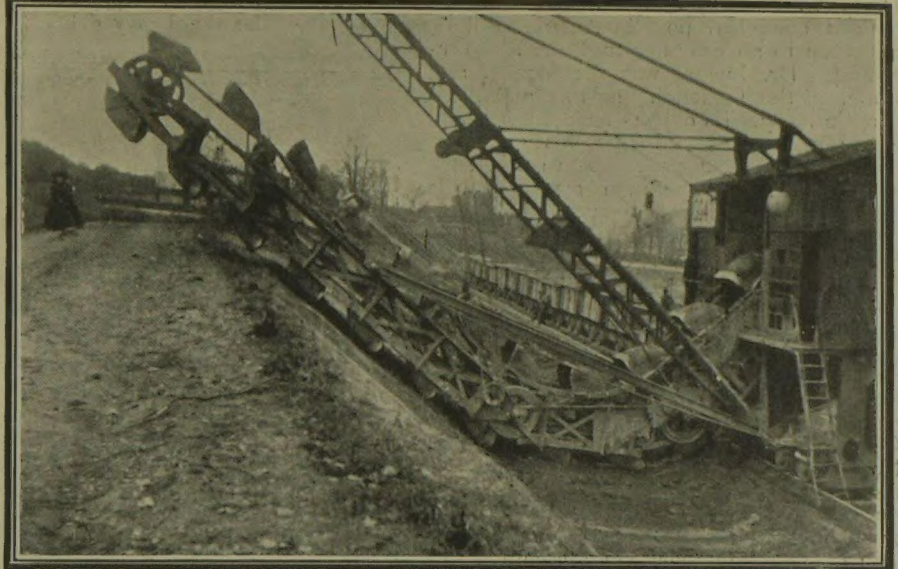


Photo. Bala.

"GOLIATH" AT WORK: ONE OF THE TWO GREAT DREDGERS WIDENING THE KAISER-WILHELM CANAL.

The canal, built originally at a cost of 156 million marks, is being widened at a cost of 250 million marks. Two dredgers—"Goliath" and "Hercules"—are at work. Each of these moves about 1500 tons of earth an hour.

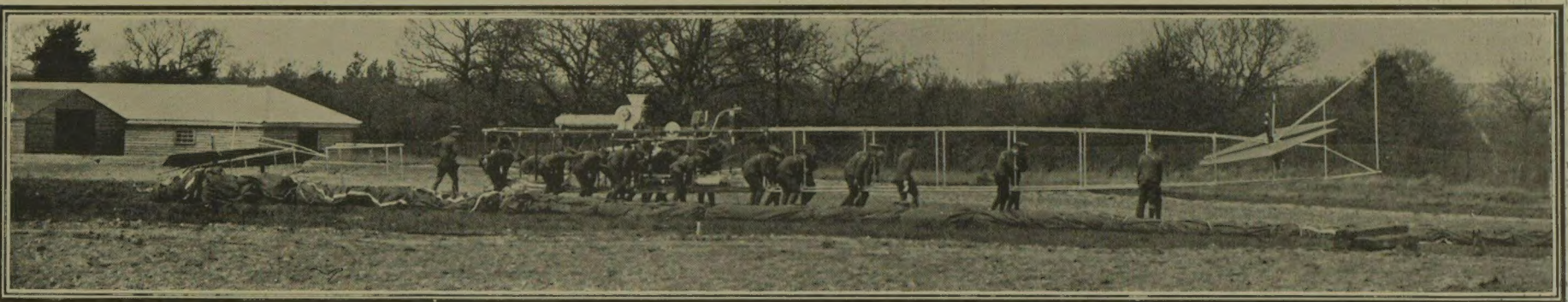


Photo. Topical.

LESS UNFORTUNATE THAN THE "ZEPPELIN II.": TAKING BACK TO ITS SHED THE NEW BRITISH ARMY AIR-SHIP "GAMMA," WHICH WAS DAMAGED DURING THE HIGH WIND ON MONDAY LAST.

The most powerful of Germany's military air-ships, "Zeppelin II.," was torn from its moorings on Sunday last, was carried away to the north, came down half-an-hour later, and struck a rocky promontory in the Lahn Valley, near Weilburg. The vessel was smashed beyond repair; the envelope was torn to pieces and the machinery hopelessly wrecked. On the same day, the new British Army air-ship "Gamma" met with a mishap, also in a high wind, but was saved from complete destruction by the timely pulling of the ripping-valve, designed to tear a rent in the fabric thirty feet long and six inches wide. The gas-bag was deflated in three seconds; the bag itself was torn a little, and the framework of the chassis was slightly broken; but the air-ship will be as good as new next week.

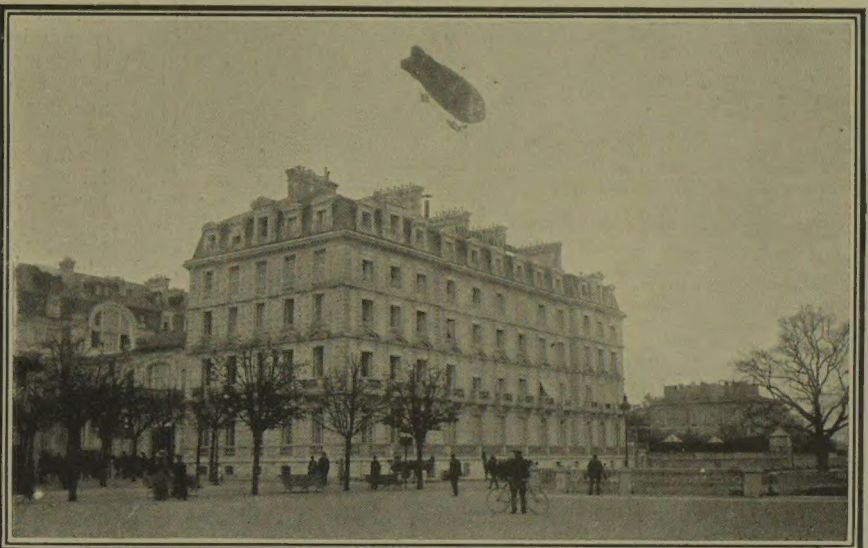


Photo. Jacques

THE DIRIGIBLE BALLOON THAT "BOWED" TO THE KING AT PAU, AND AFTERWARDS ESCORTED HIM: THE "VILLE DE PAU" ABOVE THE HÔTEL DE FRANCE.

The Aerial Society of Pau sent this dirigible to manoeuvre before the Hôtel de France (the second floor of which the King occupied) and to accompany his Majesty for some miles on his journey back to Biarritz. The dirigible, having "bowed" to the King, flew high above his motor-car. His Majesty much appreciated the novel compliment.

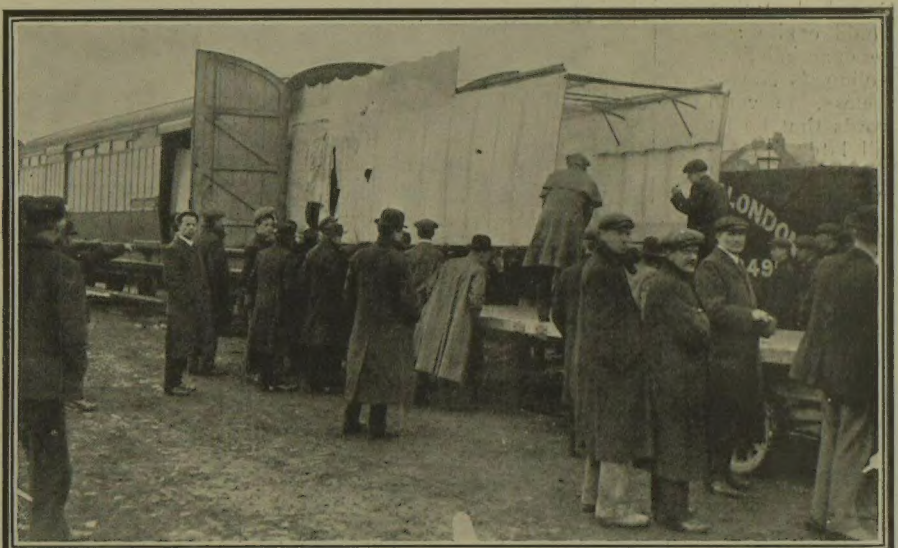


Photo. Illus. Bureau.

AN AIR-SHIP IN A THEATRICAL-SCENERY RAILWAY-VAN: UNLOADING MR. GRAHAME-WHITE'S DAMAGED AEROPLANE AT WILLESDEN JUNCTION.

Mr. Grahame-White's damaged biplane was brought to London in a large theatrical-scenery van sent to Lichfield for the purpose. Four mechanics travelled with the machine, which, it is said, did not suffer by its journey, although it was a very tight fit. The work of repairing it was begun at once in the great "Daily Mail" air-ship garage at Wormwood Scrubs.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

LIKE A SCENE FROM "CLAUDIAN": COLUMNS OF THE OLD MANCHESTER INFIRMARY FALLING BEFORE THE HOUSE-BREAKERS.

The six Corinthian columns, all that remained of the old Infirmary in Piccadilly, Manchester, were pulled down this week. The demolition, which, it may be pointed out, suggests strongly the famous earthquake scene in "Claudian," in which Mr. Wilson Barrett made so great a success, was watched by a crowd of some thousands.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

HATTED AND UMBRELLA'D FOR A GREAT OCCASION: ARDENT SUPPORTERS OF NEWCASTLE UNITED AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

When the "Final" was played at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, colours were much in evidence, and in some cases these took the most elaborate form here illustrated. At least one supporter of Newcastle, indeed, was dressed from head to foot in black and white (in stripes), and had with him his little son similarly attired.

importance, for the Burgomastership is not, like the Lord Mayoralty of London, merely an annual office, but a permanent one, and its political influence is very great—at least, it was so in the hands of Dr. Lueger. Dr. Josef Neumayer, who has now succeeded to the highest municipal post in Austria, will therefore have to live up to an exacting tradition and precedent. Dr. Lueger was the founder and leader of the Christian Socialist and Anti-Semitic Party. Its objects he achieved, and it has been suggested that his successor may have different problems to solve, such as, possibly, the liberation of the people and the dynasty from bureaucratic tyranny.

Mr. John Barrett, whose portrait we give on another page, holds the important post of Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, popularly called the "Pan-American Bureau." It was founded in 1890, its object being, by means of publications, conferences, and correspondence, to develop commerce and promote friendly relations among the Republics of North and South America. On Tuesday last its fine new building at Washington, towards which Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave 750,000 dols., was dedicated by President Taft. The "Pan-American Bureau" is not in any sense antagonistic to Europe, but rather the reverse. Its present Director, Mr. Barrett, has served sixteen years in the United States Diplomatic Service. His first post was that of U.S. Minister to Siam, and he has been Minister to the Argentine Republic, Panama, and Colombia. He was also delegate of the United States to the Second Pan-American Conference in Mexico and Commissioner-General of Foreign Affairs at the St. Louis World's Exhibition. It is Director Barrett's opinion that Latin America (including Mexico and South America) has entered upon a new era of splendid activity and progress.

There was unconscious irony in the early part of Mr. J. H. M. Campbell's speech the other day in the House of Commons which raised the storm of Irish Nationalist indignation on the subject of the Parnell Commission. "I am not going to say one word," said Mr. Campbell, "that would excite anger or acrimonious feeling." Nevertheless, several words that he let fall later did excite feeling that was decidedly acrimonious. Mr. Campbell is a Unionist member for Dublin University, and sat formerly for the St. Stephen's Green Division of Dublin. He was Solicitor-General for Ireland from 1901-5, and in the latter year became Attorney-General for Ireland.

[Mark Twain. By the death of Mark Twain, whose real name, as everyone knows, was Samuel Langhorne Clemens, America and the whole reading world have lost a rare and, indeed, unique humourist. His famous pseudonym was a reminiscence

adopt it as his *nom-de-plume*. In the obituary notices of Mark Twain an apt comparison has been drawn between his conduct and that of Scott when faced with financial ruin, as each was, by the failure of a publishing house. Like Scott, Mark Twain assumed responsibility for the heavy debts from which he might have legally

Mark Twain in "Huckleberry Finn," "Tom Sawyer," "A Tramp Abroad," and all those other delightful books which will long keep his memory green. But, like Dickens, Mark Twain was far more than a humourist. Each of them had a wide sympathy with suffering, and a fierce hatred of hypocrisy and oppression. The reforming and philanthropic spirit was, of course, less prominent in Mark Twain's books than in those of Dickens, but it came out strongly, for instance, in his scathing satire on the Congo tyranny, "King Leopold's Soliloquy." That he had his serious side would be evident, were there no other proof, from the fact that Carlyle's "French Revolution" was his favourite book—the book he asked for on his death-bed.

Parliament. While Parliament continues to drift to a dissolution which no party desires, the Finance Bill embodying the belated Budget of 1909-10 has been hurried through. Although Ministers deny with emphasis that there is a bargain with Mr. Redmond, the Bill has been voted for by the Nationalists, in spite of their contention that it is unjust to Ireland. Their support of the measure, as one of them frankly confessed at the second reading, was independent of its merits or demerits, and was due to the Prime Minister's recent "unmistakable declaration" with reference to the Veto declarations. This attitude was ridiculed by Mr. William O'Brien, who has been more constant in his attendance at Westminster this session than for many years past, and who has taken every opportunity, in his wildly picturesque and vehement style, to disparage the tactics of the Redmondites. The result of their policy, as he predicted, would be to give Ireland national bankruptcy without Home Rule. With Mr. Healy at his side, at the head of a little group of devoted

followers, Mr. O'Brien plays a disturbing part in the Irish quarter, his presence on the second bench below the Opposition gangway severely trying the patience of the larger force of Nationalists who sit behind him. There was a very noisy outburst in that region during debate on Sir Robert Anderson's conduct in connection with the famous Parnell inquiry on account of a remark by Mr. Campbell, the Irish Unionist lawyer, which seemed to the Nationalists to imply the possibility of their former leader being privy to the Phoenix

Park murders. With many fierce acclamations they resented the supposed insult, and expressed their devotion to Mr. Parnell's memory. Thus the Commons, in moods of strong contention and considerable passion, have completed the first stage of the Session. There is talk of compromise in the Lobby, but there is no hint of it in the House. All debate has pointed to another appeal to the country, and all parties look to the Peers to take the next steps.

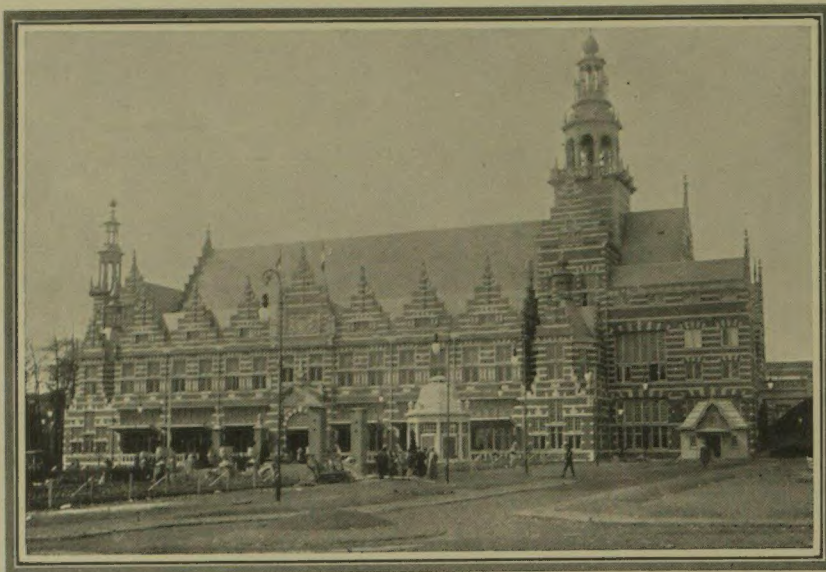


Photo. Delius.

HOLLAND IN BELGIUM: THE NETHERLANDS PAVILION AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

escaped, set himself to pay them off, and succeeded. That action alone was enough to stamp him as one of the greatest men whom America has produced. In an age not too scrupulous he set an example of chivalrous honour in financial matters worthy of the best traditions of "Noblesse oblige." Mark Twain resembled Scott also in his lovable character and his genial camaraderie.



Photo. Delius.

A GENERAL VIEW OF A PART OF THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION—ON THE LEFT, THE GREAT PAVILION; BEYOND, THE TOWERED PAVILION OF THE CITY OF BRUSSELS, ON THE RIGHT, THE SALLE DES FÊTES, IN WHICH THE INAUGURATION TOOK PLACE.

The great Brussels Exhibition was inaugurated on Saturday of last week by King Albert, who was accompanied by the Queen. The ceremony took place in the Salle des Fêtes before a distinguished assembly. Amongst those present were many members of the diplomatic body, with their suites, including the British Minister, Sir Arthur Hardinge. Their Majesties afterwards made a tour of the Exhibition, and especially expressed a hope that many English people would go to Brussels to see it.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AT BRUSSELS: SOME OF THE CHIEF BUILDINGS.

As a writer, and in some of the circumstances of his life, he had points of analogy with Dickens. Each went through times of hardship in boyhood, and arrived at



Photos. Notak.

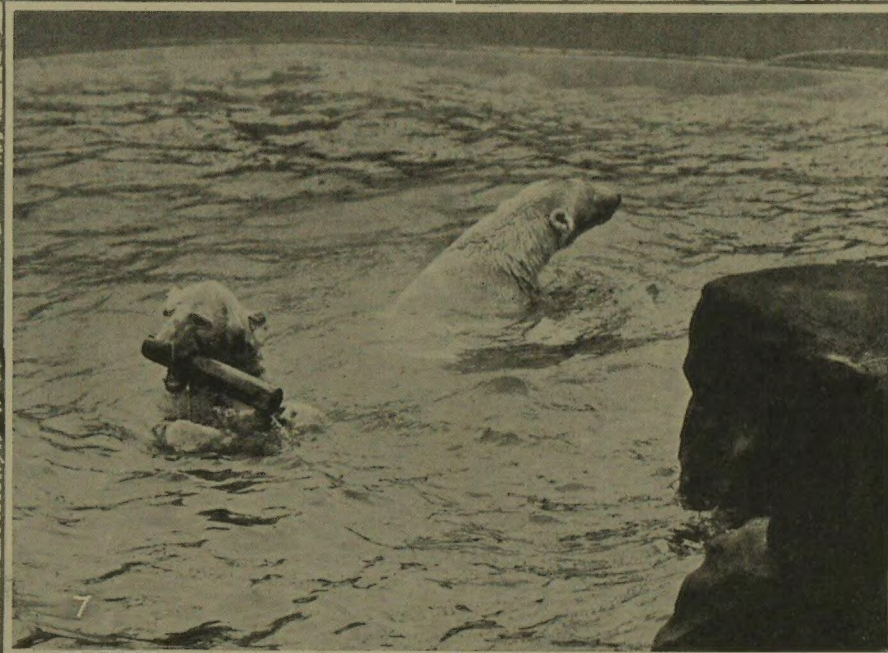
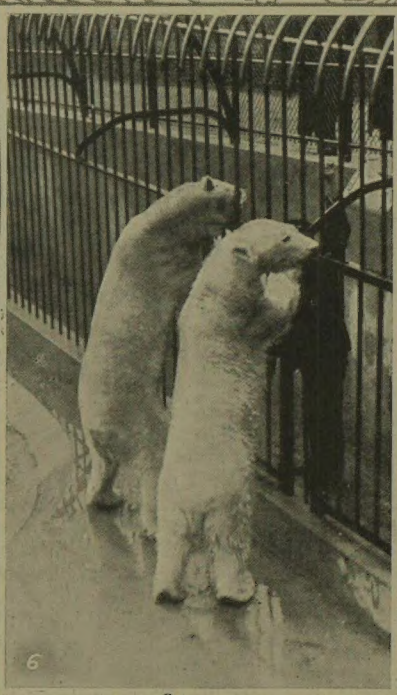
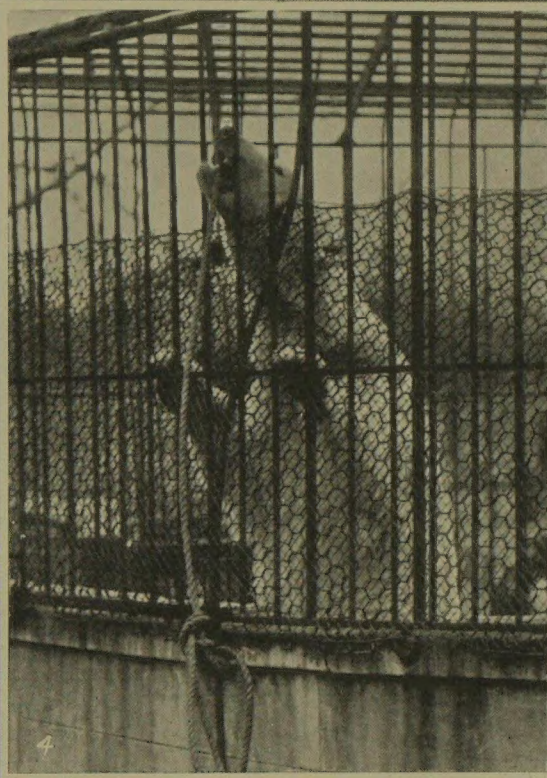
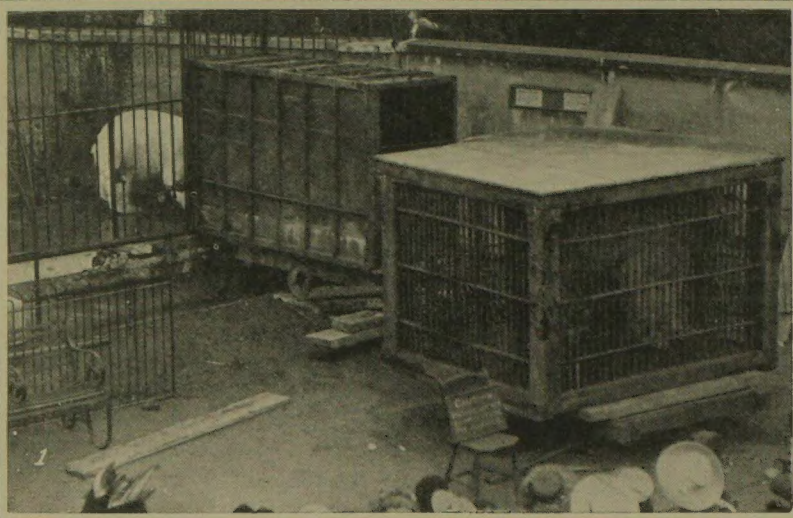
THE INAUGURATION OF THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION BY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS; THE BEAUTIFUL FOUNTAIN BEFORE THE CENTRE ENTRANCE OF THE MAIN BUILDING.

of his early days as a river-pilot on the Mississippi. He was considering, one day, so the story goes, what pen-name he should adopt, when he heard a burly negro, with a plumb line, sing out, "By the mark twain" (*i.e.*, two fathoms depth) and he promptly decided to

literary success after a period of manual work and journalism. Each affected bright and cheerful clothing. Each was possessed of an exuberant and irrepressible sense of fun, to which Dickens gave literary expression, for example, in "Pickwick," and

The threatened Upper House has decided to consider Lord Rosebery's scheme for its own reform immediately after the spring recess, and to proceed next to deal with the Veto resolutions. These are the appointed signal for the crisis.

THE MIGRATION OF BARBARA AND SAMMY: MOVING THE POLAR BEARS AT THE "ZOO."



1. THE FIRST STAGE OF THE REMOVAL FROM THE OLD DEN TO THE NEW ENCLOSURE: ONE OF THE POLAR BEARS CAGED FOR TRANSIT; THE OTHER BEING COAXED TOWARDS ITS CAGE.
2. AFTER BEING TEMPTED FOR A WHOLE DAY TO CHANGE HER ABODE: BARBARA CONSENTS TO ENTER HER NEW HOME.

3. MORE INTERESTED IN THE KEEPER THAN IN ITS NEW HOME: ONE OF THE BEARS IS INQUISITIVE.
4. A VAIN EFFORT TO GAIN HER FREEDOM: BARBARA GNAWING A ROPE ATTACHED TO THE DOOR OF HER CAGE.
5. FEELING MORE AT HOME: ONE OF THE BEARS SEEKS TO BECOME FAMILIAR WITH ITS SURROUNDINGS.

6. IN THEIR NEW QUARTERS: BARBARA AND SAMMY INSPECTING THEIR FRESH HOME.
7. QUITE SATISFIED: THE POLAR BEARS SWIMMING IN THEIR NEW ENCLOSURE.
8. IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE "ISLAND": THE POLAR BEARS IN THEIR NEW ENCLOSURE.

Barbara and Sammy, the "Zoo's" Polar bears, moved from their old abode last week and are now in their new enclosure. Sammy was easily persuaded to leave home, and was caged for the journey within ten minutes. Barbara eluded her household gods, and would not be tempted to leave them behind her for many hours. Two or three times she entered the cage, but backed out again before the door could be shut. Eventually, however, she was "boxed" and wheeled across the gardens to her mate. The new quarters are a great improvement on the old.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., BOLAK, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, AND OTHERS.

LITERATURE



MR. JOHN AYSCOUGH,

Whose New Novel, "Outsiders—and In," has been Published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

Photograph by Bennett.

personality seems to afford perennial attraction to biographers. M. René Doumic's book does not pretend to be a biography: it is merely a series of short stories, traversing familiar ground. But it is welcome, because of its flashes of philosophic insight, and entertaining in its occasional naïveté of comment. The newly elected Academician is not above being wilfully simple now and then. It is his form of humour, and it is really not so simple as it appears. Without it his "George Sand" (Chapman and Hall) would have lacked a great deal of its charm. M. Doumic takes us once more through the long series of amorous adventures which made up George Sand's serio-comic career. Jules Sandeau, Alfred de Musset, Pagello, Frédéric Chopin, Michel (of Bourges), Paul Leroux, and so on, pass in procession across the novelist's life, giving her raptures, disillusionments, and, above all, cues for composition. Mr. Gribble's frank picture of her animalism left little to be

"George Sand."

If the novels of George Sand are neglected nowadays, her

demands a knowledge of events in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries which we do not all possess, for Perugia's claim upon the student of history lies rather in her steady advocacy of the Guelph cause, and her relations with Popes and Emperors, than in her internal affairs. Still, the story



Photo. Guignou and Bessé.

AUTHOR OF A BOOK BASED ON HER OWN "WONDER-CHILD": MRS. A. VIVANTI CHARTRES. Mrs. Chartres, well known in Italy as a poet and dramatist, is the mother of the "Wonder-Child" Vivien, whose violin-playing made such a stir some few years ago. This lends particular interest to her novel, "The Devourers," which paints childish genius, in its home surroundings, as an unconsciously destructive force.

of her free commune is dramatic enough, and in her domestic feuds we find a microcosm of the greater world of constitutional struggles. Her citizens were good fighters, and for an unusually long period she preserved herself from those civil wars, those alternatives of democracy and oligarchy and tyranny, which make mediæval Italy so like ancient Greece. At last, and after the sensational period of the dominance of the Baglioni, she was absorbed in the States of the Church. Mr. Heywood is diligent and scholarly; he seems to know all that has been written

in Italian upon his theme (and is a trifle scornful towards predecessors whose essays in the same province have produced readable guide-books), and he takes an interest in social life which preserves his pages from the pedantry of the constitutional historian. The illustrations supplement the text in a very satisfactory way, and the tourist who knows Perugia should be glad to find here, for the first time, an exhaustive account in English of the picturesque city-state.

There is about Mrs. Roe's book that uncanny interest that comes from the knowledge that one is watching a nation in transition, passing in review a people whose ancient civilisation, built up during perhaps four thousand years, seems destined to become, in the lifetime of a single generation, an Orientalised imitation of that of modern Europe. The recent risings occasioned by the advent of Halley's Comet prove that there remain in China many who fear the wrath of the Azure Dragon, which is the positive current, and that of the White Tiger, which is the negative; many who would tear down the spires of the churches in the belief that they irritate the Air Dragon, die of cold in winter with a wealth of coal beneath their feet rather than venture to disturb the spirits of the dead by breaking the ground, erect towering lamp-posts to guide wandering souls to their homes, neglect to smear the wooden



MR. ALLEN UPWARD,

Whose New Romance, "The Discovery of the Dead," will be Published shortly by Mr. A. C. Fifield.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



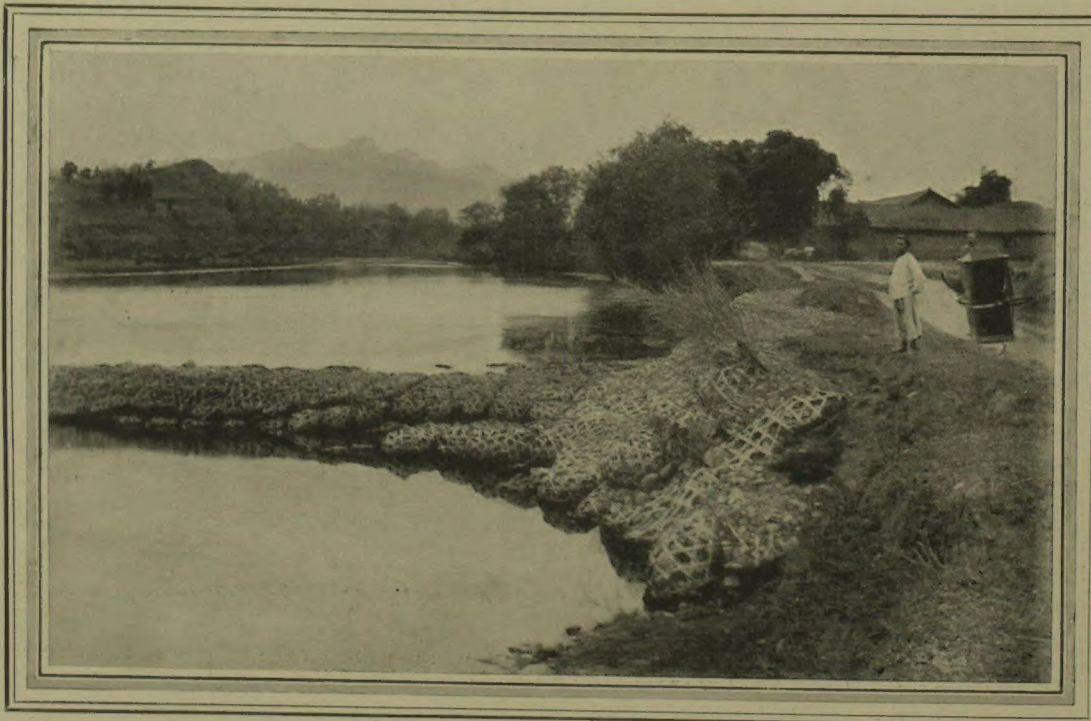
A FAMOUS FRENCHWOMAN: GEORGE SAND AT 18, WHEN SHE MARRIED CASIMIR DUDEVANT.

Aurore Dupin (George Sand) was born in 1804 in Paris. Describing herself as she was two years before her marriage, she wrote: "When I was sixteen, and left the convent, every one could see that I was a pretty girl. . . . On looking at myself in the glass, though, I was not very well pleased with myself. . . . People said that it was the expression of my face that made it interesting."

Reproduced from "George Sand," by René Doumic, translated by Alys Hallard, by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

calls "A Case of Maternal Affection in Love." This essay contains some of the most subtle psychology in the book, expressed as only a Frenchman could. The translation, by Miss Alys Hallard, is on the whole satisfactory, although there are occasional passages where the French idiom has not quite found its proper English equivalent. To the Suffragettes we commend the chapter on "A Feminist of 1832," and to all good humorists the delicious little sketch of Saint-Simonism.

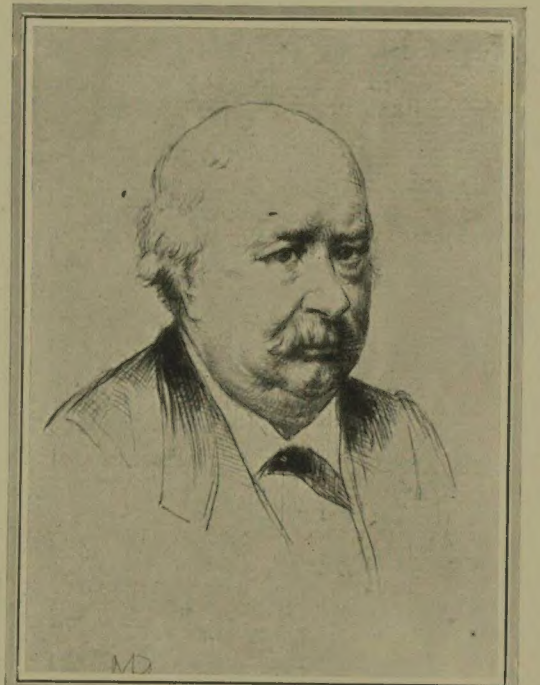
Perugia. The main interest of mediæval Italian history lies for most of us in the art and literature of the several cities, and Perugia lives as the town of Perugino. But Mr. William Heywood, in his "History of Perugia" (Methuen), concentrates on the political side of the story. The Umbrian town played an important part in the politics of Italy before she cultivated the Muses, and her artistic epoch began after her civic liberty had perished. Mr. Heywood's book



REPAIRING CHINESE IRRIGATION WORKS THAT DATE FROM TWO HUNDRED YEARS BEFORE CHRIST: AN EMBANKMENT OF BAMBOO BASKETS FILLED WITH STONES.

The plain of Chentu owes its great fertility to the wonderful irrigation works at Kuan Hsien, made some two hundred years before Christ. "Men were busy repairing the old embankments, which were formed of bamboo baskets, like giant waste-paper baskets, ten feet or more in length, packed tight with stones large and small. When full the baskets are placed one on top of the other, until a strong fortification is erected. The cost of keeping up these irrigation works is considerable. . . . The plain of Chentu measures about two hundred or three hundred li, and is watered almost exclusively by the streams which have been made to flow from the river of Kuan Hsien."

Reproduced from Mrs. A. S. Roe's "China As I Saw It," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Hutchinson.



GEORGE SAND'S COLLABORATOR IN "A VERY PLEASANT MONSTROSITY"—HER FIRST NOVEL: JULES SANDEAU.

FROM AN ETCHING BY M. DESHOUTINS.

"On March 9, 1831, George Sand wrote: 'Monstrosities are in vogue, so we must invent monstrosities. I am bringing forth a very pleasant one just at present.' . . . This was the novel written in collaboration with Sandeau . . . under the signature of Jules Sand. . . . It was entitled 'Rose et Blanche, ou la Comédienne et la Religieuse.'"

Reproduced from "George Sand," by René Doumic, translated by Alys Hallard, by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

lips of the kitchen god with sugar before his journey to Heaven on peril of having nought but bitter words used in the report of their doings, flout long-cherished superstitions, time-hallowed customs, with fear in their hearts. Possibly, probably, they are in the majority. It cannot long be so. The first all-Chinese railway has been built; mines have been dug; motor-cars and electricity—"the lightning breath"—are familiar in the streets; most significant of all, the Navy and the Army are seeking to model themselves upon those of the Great Powers, even to rival them: the influence of the Outside Kingdom Man is everywhere felt. In "China as I Saw It" (Hutchinson), Mrs. Roe marks the trend; she has the seeing eye, the understanding mind, and the facile pen: "The Westerner comes and goes, flitting over the surface of things, restless and hurried like a buzzing bee. He gathers his honey, but drops some of it in passing, which the thrifty Celestial turns to his own account and smiles inscrutably. He can afford to bide his time."

THE PASSING OF AMERICA'S GREATEST HUMOURIST: THE DEATH OF MARK TWAIN.



THE LATE SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS (MARK TWAIN).

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, known throughout the laughter-loving, English-speaking world as "Mark Twain," died last week at the age of seventy-five. His humorous works are so familiar that there is no need for us to mention the name of even one of them; but it is worth recalling, perhaps, that Mark Twain had his serious side, and, for instance, attacked bitterly the rule of King Leopold in the Congo, and Christian Science. It may be pointed out, also, how he obtained his pen-name. He took it from the pilot's call—"By the mark, one; by the mark, twain"—as soundings were being taken, which he heard many a time while going through the experiences he related in "Life on the Mississippi."

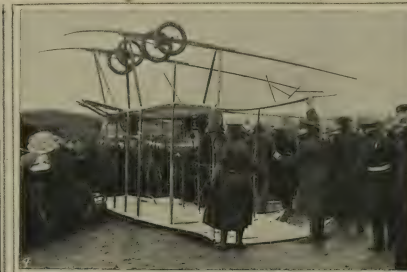
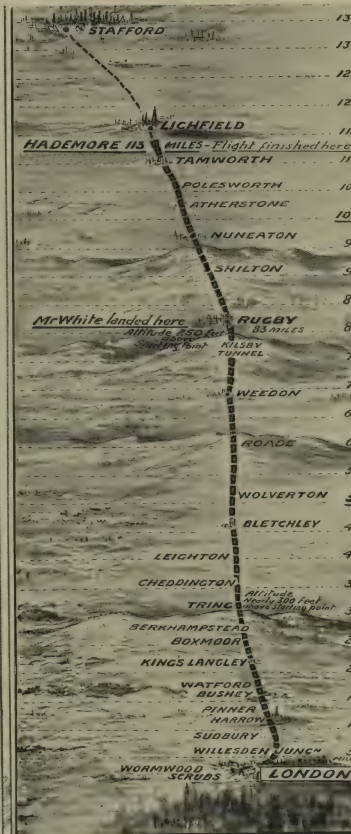
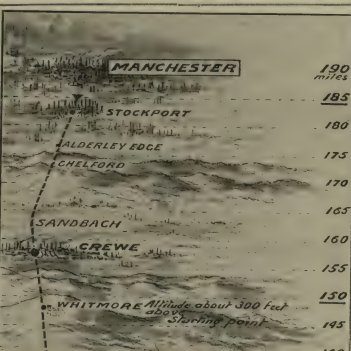
A PHOTOGRAPHIC IMPRESSION BY ERNEST H. MILLS.

A FLIGHT FOR £10,000: AEROPLANING 113 MILES ACROSS ENGLAND.

MR. GRAHAME-WHITE'S GREAT ATTEMPT TO FLY FROM LONDON TO MANCHESTER.



ON Saturday of last week, Mr. Grahame-White made a great attempt to win the "Daily Mail" £10,000 prize for the first flight from London to Manchester, and succeeded in flying 113 miles with one stop. He left Park Royal, near Acton, at 5.12 in the morning, reached Wormwood Scrubs, the official starting-place, at half a minute past 5.15, and arrived at Clifton, near Rugby, at 7.20. There he made the first of the two stops allowed by the rules of the contest, replenished his petrol, and had some breakfast. At 8.25 he was off again, heading towards Crewe, which it had been arranged should be his second stopping-place. The wind growing in violence, he deemed it advisable to come down near Lichfield, and landed in a field close to the railway at Hadmore Crossing, between Whitnington and Tamworth. He came to ground at 9.20. He intended to resume the flight later on, possibly in the evening, but as the wind persisted in strength was unable to do so.



1. AT THE FIRST STOP: SIGNALING TO MR. GRAHAME-WHITE, AT RUGBY, BY MEANS OF WHITE CLOTHS ON THE GROUND AND WAVING HANDKERCHIES.
2. READY FOR THE BEGINNING OF THE FLIGHT, MR. GRAHAME-WHITE'S FARMAN BIPLANE AT PARK ROYAL, NEAR ACTON, ON THE MORNING OF SATURDAY.
3. SETTING OUT FOR CREWE, WHICH WAS TO HAVE BEEN THE SECOND STOPPING-PLACE, MR. GRAHAME-WHITE LEAVING RUGBY AFTER HIS FIRST STOP.
4. LANDING FOR THE FIRST TIME TO TAKE UP PETROL AND TO REST, MR. GRAHAME-WHITE COMING TO GROUND AT RUGBY, WHICH HE REACHED IN ABOUT TWO HOURS.
5. MR. GRAHAME-WHITE'S MOTHER AND SISTER INTERESTED IN HIS BIPLANE, MRS. GRAHAME-WHITE AND MISS GRAHAME-WHITE AT RUGBY.
6. TAKING ABOARD SUPPLIES FOR THE SECOND PART OF THE FLIGHT, FILLING THE PETROL-TANK OF MR. GRAHAME-WHITE'S BIPLANE AT RUGBY.
7. SUFFERING FROM THE COLD AND GLAD OF A BORROWED MUFF, MR. GRAHAME-WHITE AT RUGBY, WITH MR. PERRIN ON HIS LEFT AND MR. SHAW ON HIS RIGHT.
8. AT THE SECOND STOP, WHICH WAS DESTINED TO BE THE END OF THE ATTEMPT, THE CROWD INSPECTING THE BIPLANE AT HADMORE CROSSING.
9. BLOWN OVER BY A GUST OF WIND, MR. GRAHAME-WHITE'S BIPLANE STANDING ON ITS HEAD IN A FIELD AT HADMORE CROSSING, NEAR LICHFIELD.
10. THE AVIATOR WHO FLEW 113 MILES ACROSS ENGLAND LAST WEEK, MR. CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE.
11. WEARING HIS HELMET WITH "EAR-FLAPS", MR. GRAHAME-WHITE DISCUSSING THE POSSIBILITIES OF BRINGING HIS FLIGHT TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION.
12. MR. GRAHAME-WHITE'S GREAT FLIGHT, A MAP OF THE ROUTE, WITH DETAILS OF THE ATTEMPT.

Continued from page 644.

At two o'clock on the Sunday morning, a final consultation was held, and it was decided that the attempt must be abandoned. Some hours later a gust of wind overturned the aeroplane and caused it to be damaged very considerably. Nevertheless, it was announced a short time afterwards that Mr. Grahame-White hoped to make a second attempt on the Wednesday, the day on which, it was announced, M. Paulhan would also start. Mr. Grahame-White, who is thirty, learned to fly on a Dériot monoplane, beginning not more than six months ago; later he decided in favour of a Farman. Of the group shown in the photograph No. 7, it should be said that Mr. Perrin is Secretary of the Royal Aero Club, and Mr. Shaw, Secretary of the Leicester Aero Club.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU AND SPORT AND GENERAL.

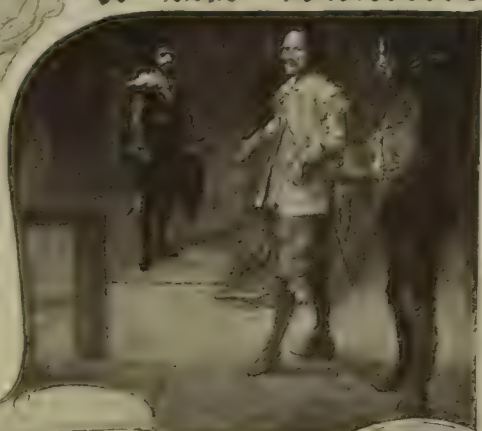
• Art • Music •

• & the Drama •

JAN VAN EYCK
"INVENTING"
OIL COLOUR
ON WAXEN

MR. NEIL KENYON,

Who is playing Mirza Makh Ali Khan
in "The Islander," at the Apollo (as the
Baroness in "The Babes in the Wood," at Drury Lane.
Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

VELASQUEZ
"PHILIP IV"
BEFORE THE
ADMIRALS
PORTRAIT

ART NOTES.

CHRISTIE'S is never so full of tremors as when the works at auction are by living hands. The anxieties of the room are doubled, and on Saturday the prices concern the artists even more closely than the owner. The sale of the collection of Mr. Maddock, of Bradford, finds the painters all in town, and not a few in King Street,

have missed, one or two opportunities of securing his work without annoying him with commissions. Not many years ago a superbly painted study of an Italian model fell into the eager clutches of a critic after being passed in review at a West-End dealer's. Doubtless, it was the cheapest canvas from Mr. Sargent's brush ever sold in London; it cost £40.

A fortnight ago a large collection of Mr. Augustus John's etchings faced the music of the hammer at Christie's; this week Mr. Orpen, who is contributing

PLAYHOUSES.

"THE ISLANDER"
AT THE APOLLO.

PERHAPS there is rather too much than, as is usually the case in musical comedy, too little, plot in Messrs. Marshall and Faraday's new extravaganza, "The Islander," just produced at the Apollo, but the fault, if it be one, is surely an error on the right side. The intricacies of that plot, for which

Major Marshall is responsible, turn on the justice or injustice of the British Government's bombardment of a certain island, and on the reality or unreality of the claims to independence of its Pasha. The climax is decidedly confusing. What matters more than the story is the realistic representation of a man-of-war cleared for action furnished here, as well as an abundance of pretty figures and faces and frocks, and a good supply of dances and charming music. The defect of the show is a lack of comic ingenuity on the part of the librettist and a lack of comic energy and confidence on the part of the actor who plays the leading part—that of the Pasha. Mr. Neil Kenyon's Scotch dialect and his Scotch japes will prove much funnier when he has lost his self-consciousness and can feel as sure of himself as he did awhile at one of the Drury Lane pantomimes. As a long-lost daughter of the Pasha, Miss Elsie Spain has a telling part, which she fills out with pretty singing worthy of her Savoy reputation; while Mr. Sam Walsh and Mr. Laurence Caird do their best to be humorous in the characters of the Captain and the Commissioner. Really, however, it is the score of Mr. Faraday which is the most charming feature of the piece.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in this Number.)



MR. SAM WALSH,

Who is playing Captain Alderson Jarrett
in "The Islander," at the Apollo.

for it is nicely timed to fall between the Academy Private View Friday and the Opening Day. Mr. Maddock's judgment has, however, led him to purchase pictures that will disgrace neither collector nor painter. Few of his chosen canvases are of the sort that find buyers in Burlington House at a thousand guineas, but none at Christie's at five hundred. Such portraits as the two by Mr. Wilson Steer belong rather to the class that gains favours in the severer court denied in the laxer. Even an early picture by Mr. Clausen of a girl in an orchard, and an equally immature landscape by Mr. La Thangue, prove the keenness of Mr. Maddock's foresight, though it had been proved keener still had he waited to buy examples of those masters from the Academy that opens on Monday.

The most interesting of the Maddock "lots" is, perhaps, Sargent's portrait of a girl. It has been stated that, with the sole exception of the "Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth" (now in the Tate Gallery) this is the only work by Mr. Sargent to come under the hammer at Christie's. This is not, we think, accurate; and, apart from Christie's, Mr. Sargent's admirers have had, or

BOUGHT FOR £550: "A BULL CHARGING (11 INCHES HIGH) ON MAHOGANY
PEDESTAL—ITALIAN, 16TH CENTURY."

The collection of bronzes, objects of art, and porcelain, collected by the late Mr. Isaac Falcke, were sold at Messrs. Christie's last week. The prices realised proved the excellent judgment of the collector, for a considerable number of pieces which he purchased for comparatively small sums fetched very large amounts under the hammer.

Reproduced by Courtesy of the Purchaser, Mr. Maurice Spero.

BOUGHT FOR SMALL SUMS, SOLD FOR
LARGE: BRONZES THAT FIGURED IN
THE FALCKE SALE.

two portraits to Burlington House, must prove the pains, or the delights, of the same ordeal, and may be helped to gauge the value of his Academical honours. Mr. Frank Bramley, Mr. Bertram Priestman, Mr. Lionel Smythe, and Mr. David Murray are also represented in the Maddock Sale.

The Westminster City Council has come to terms with the Board of Works, and the National Gallery will soon stand in secure isolation. There is no fire-guard safer than an open road, and the thoroughfare that is to be cut from Orange Street into Trafalgar Square will, with the demolition of the Barracks, leave the building standing in its own grounds or streets. Part of the region to be cleared is occupied by a portion of the stables where Lord Lonsdale has kept his horses and their pedigrees—a much easier task, Mr. Greig might say, than keeping the pedigrees of pictures. At a surprisingly small cost, these and other buildings will be swept away, and a road made that will, as far as we can picture it, leave an almost direct path from somewhere near the Shakespeare statue in Leicester Square to the north-west corner of Trafalgar Square. The Tate Gallery, in the meantime, is going ahead with its extensions, and the National Gallery will soon be emptying the bulk of Turner's works into the new Turner Wing at Millbank. There are, it is calculated, nearly twenty thousand Turner water-colours in the National Gallery, but Mr. Joseph Duveen's bequest, from which the Turner Wing has sprung, will not provide exhibition-space for all of these. Roughly speaking, Mr. Duveen's fund endows every water-colour with a sovereign. E. M.

BOUGHT FOR £1020: "MELEAGER, SEATED ON A TREE STUMP,
HIS HEAD RESTING ON HIS LEFT HAND, A DOG AND DEAD
BOAR AT HIS FEET—8 INCHES HIGH—ON GIALLO MARBLE
PLINTH—SCHOOL OF VERROCCHIO, LATE 15TH CENTURY."

Reproduced by Courtesy of the Purchaser, Messrs. Seligmann.

BOUGHT FOR £4100: "THE HEAD OF A FOUNTAIN, FORMED
AS A TAZZA-SHAPED VASE . . . ON THE CENTRE OF THE
COVER STANDS A FIGURE OF NEPTUNE . . . 24 INCHES HIGH—
VENETIAN, 16TH CENTURY."

Reproduced by Courtesy of the Purchaser, Mr. Partridge.

HAVILAND'S SERIES OF THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK HAVILAND.



No. XXXVIII.: Mlle. ANNA PAVLOVA, WHOSE DANCING AT THE PALACE IS A SENSATION OF THE MOMENT.

Mlle. Pavlova is prima ballerina assoluta of the Imperial Opera House, St. Petersburg. She is making her first public appearances in this country, and is meeting with extraordinary success. Last season she made a special journey to London to dance before the King and Queen at the house of one of their Majesties' friends. Before her present engagement she had triumphed not only in her own country, but in Paris, in Berlin, and in New York.

SCIENCE &

NATURAL HISTORY



THE GREATEST PHYSICIAN
OF HIS TIME
CLAUDIUS GALEN, M.D. 200
GALEN & THE EMPEROR
MARCUS AURELIUS
A.D. 175

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

IMMUNITY FROM DISEASE.

THE ordinary course of a fever is instructive in more of its phases than concern the purely medical aspects of the case. Lay folks interested in the problems of vitality may learn from it a good deal respecting the protective means which life employs in its warfare against the many foes that attack and shorten the vital span. The fever, in its way, is like a living thing in its beginning and in its ending. We might go further, and say that a fever is the exhibition of a certain phase of life-action, that of the living germs or microbes to the attack of which the fever is due. All the symptoms are indicative of living growth, and what is more to the point, growth and maturity are succeeded here by decline. A fever begins, as does all life, by the literal sowing of the seed, and that seed, the germ, is, of course, a low form of plant life. Each fever or other germ-produced ailment has its own microbe, and here, again, we note another characteristic of life—namely, the infinite variation which marks the field of microbic existence. More than this, each microbe requires its own conditions, its particular soil, so to speak, for its due development. Just as a yeast-plant will not grow and cause fermentation in water, but demands a solution of sugar to set its activities agoing, so disease-germs each demand their own environment, so that they may successfully flourish and grow.

The fever thus begins by the sowing of the seed in the soil, which is the body. Then, for a time there seems no result of the invasion. This is the period of incubation. The microbes, lying low, are quietly marshalling their forces, breeding and multiplying, and then after a



HYACINTH BULBS, SHOWING THE YOUNG BULBS THAT SPRING FROM THEM UNDER ORDINARY CONDITIONS OF CULTIVATION.

microbe-invaders are able to get under the guard of the attacked citadel, and so capture the stronghold. There is, first of all, a natural immunity possessed by certain animals against certain diseases. They cannot be infected with these ailments. Their defence is absolute. In other cases, again, we find considerable resistant powers offered against attack,



THE ORDINARY BULB, A BULB WITH CRISS-CROSS INCISIONS, AND A HOLLOWED-OUT BULB.

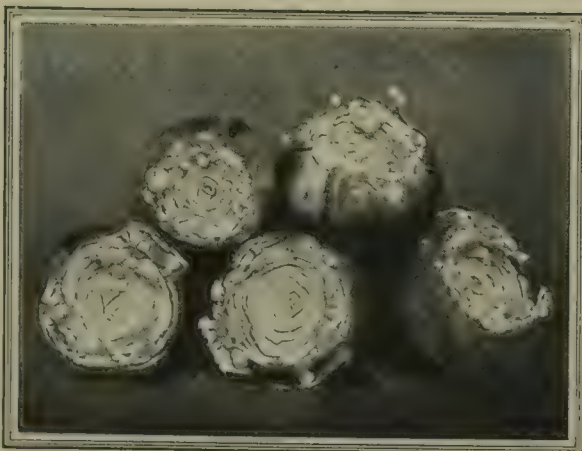
In the ordinary way, the hyacinth bulb will bring forth anything from two to eight young bulbs; but it has been found that if such a bulb be damaged in any way, additional young bulbs appear round the "wound." Hence the practice of cutting the bulbs criss-cross fashion, or of hollowing them out. The bulb cut across produces fewer young bulbs than the hollowed-out bulb, but these develop more quickly and flower sooner than do the products of the last named. The operation takes place in June.



YOUNG BULBS DEVELOPING ON HYACINTH BULBS CUT CRISS-CROSS FASHION.

Originally it was thought sufficient to dry the bulbs in the sun; now they are exposed to the air and powdered with some such absorbent matter as chalk or ashes, which heals the cuts and prevents any undue loss of sap.

THE MULTIPLICATION OF BULBS: PROPAGATING HYACINTHS IN A REMARKABLE MANNER.



YOUNG BULBS BEGINNING TO DEVELOP ON HOLLOWED-OUT BULBS.

though complete safety from invasion is not ensured. To what this immunity, complete or partial, is due forms a very wide question. For one thing, the white corpuscles, "phagocytes," of an animal's blood, active



THE EARLIEST KNOWN
VACCINATION FOR LICENSE
TO PRACTISE MEDICINE.
CONDUCTED BY
SINAN BEN-ISABET
AT BAGDAD, A.D. 891

living cells, may be able to eat up the invading microbes, and so dispose of them. In other cases, and probably in all such actions in which the white blood-cells are involved, the blood-fluid itself materially assists. So far, we may assume that every animal body exercises a certain amount of protective power, although that power varies greatly from a maximum to a mere zero, and it may resist one microbe perfectly while powerless against others.

But the problem of immunity does not end thus. Suppose a fever-microbe has invaded the body; we might well inquire why it should ever cease its dire operations. But, sooner or later, as we have seen, it tends to die off, and when this act is accomplished favourably, convalescence begins; when it is not represented and there exists some condition delaying the microbic decline, a fatal issue occurs. Science has made plain what happens in the ordinary course of events here. The first result of microbe-growth in the body is to produce poisons, named "toxins," and it is the action of these virulent principles which represents the real essence of all that the fever means. Sooner or later, however, the microbe-population tends to develop other bodies, known as "antitoxins." As if intoxicated with success, they show decadence and tend to poison themselves. When the anti-toxins develop in sufficient force, the days of microbic triumph are over. Growth is no longer possible, and they are killed off from the territory over which they spread. The end of a fever, in fact, implies that the antitoxins have arrived, and that the microbes have literally poisoned themselves.

This is how the body succeeds in acquiring immunity from continued depression and tyranny on the



YOUNG BULBS DEVELOPING ON A BULB CUT CRISS-CROSS FASHION.

varying time, the fever-symptoms appear. The period of incubation varies greatly for different fevers, and here once more we light upon life's variations. In influenza and scarlet fever, the hatching period may be a few hours, or a day or two only; in typhoid fever it extends to fourteen or twenty-one days; and in smallpox from twelve to fourteen days. The fever develops and attains its height, this particular epoch also varying in its duration. Then comes the decline of the illness, and the death of the microbic population which ran riot in the frame. The life of the microbe is thus like the life of the being it attacks. It shows birth, growth, development, maturity, decline, and death.

Now in the case of invasion by disease-producing microbes, the animal-body is not left hopeless or necessarily without resisting powers. On the contrary, it shows its own defences, many of them absolutely strong, and others less powerful, so that the



YOUNG BULBS DEVELOPING ON A BULB THAT HAS BEEN HOLLOWED OUT.

part of its microscopic foes. But the immunity may be only temporary, or it may last a lifetime. Diseases that may attack us again and again—influenza and typhoid, for example—evidently develop antitoxins that have no staying power; but in small-pox, scarlet-fever, and many other troubles, one attack, as a rule, protects against other invasions; and here the immunity must be regarded as complete. Whether the body acquires some new character impressed on blood and tissues, or whether it has been exhausted of the particular soil or substance which favours attack, is an open question. Immunity is somehow acquired, and remains. Science, in its modern trend, endeavours to imitate nature, and to secure a rapid development of antitoxins, while it uses these substances, artificially prepared, in order to rout the microbes and to shorten the course of the fever. The great aim to-day is how to secure immunity on nature's own methods of procedure.

ANDREW WILSON.

DUTCH BULBS: THE MOST PICTURESQUE INDUSTRY OF HOLLAND.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.



ON A HYACINTH FARM IN THE NETHERLANDS: LOADING A BOAT WITH THE COMPARATIVELY FEW FRESH-CUT FLOWERS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN THROWN AWAY TO ROT.

At this time of the year the country between Leyden and Haarlem seems, to the traveller, to consist of many-coloured flowers, small canals, and windmills, trees, and scattered houses. The flowers are grown—hyacinths, tulips, and daffodils especially—less for their blooms than for the bulbs. Nevertheless, considerable trade in cut flowers is done with the towns, to which the blossoms are taken in small boats. Comparatively few of the flowers are sold at all, the majority being thrown away, having been cut early in their growth so that the bulbs may reach the greatest possible size.

THE ARBITERS OF ART: THE ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.

A PORTRAIT-GROUP BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



1. MR. PETER GRAHAM (1821).
2. MR. JAMES J. SHANNON (1903).
3. MR. WILLIAM FREDERICK YEAMES, LIBRARIAN (1873).
4. MR. A. NASHVILLE FORD (1890).
5. MR. HENRY W. HANES DAVIS (1877).
6. MR. JOHN MACWHIRTER (1891).

7. MR. ANDREW C. GOW (1851).
8. MR. GEORGE DUNLOP LESLIE (1876).
9. MR. DAVID MURRAY (1903).
10. MR. WILLIAM HARGREAVE THORNTON (1881).
11. MR. LOUIS FIELDER (1887).
12. MR. BRITON RIVERS, TRUSTEE (1881).

13. MR. JOHN BELCHER (1900).
14. MR. EDWIN A. ARREY (1881).
15. MR. JOHN S. SARGENT (1891).
16. MR. THOMAS G. JACKSON, TREASURER AND TRUSTEE (1890).
17. MR. FRANK DICKER (1891).
18. MR. LAWRENCE ALMA-TADEMA (1890).



19. SIR EDWARD J. POYNTER, Bt., PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEE (1877).
20. MR. MARCUS NYONE (1887).
21. MR. HENRY WOODS (1891).
22. MR. JOHN WILLIAM WATERHOUSE (1891).
23. MR. EDWIN CHURCH, KILGER AND TRUSTEE (1890).
24. SIR WILLIAM BLAKE RICHMOND (1891).

25. MR. JAMES SART (1860).
26. MR. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS LEADER (1891).
27. MR. GEORGE JAMES FRANKTON (1901).
28. MR. WALTER WILLIAM DUNN (1881).
29. MR. THOMAS BRUCE (1891).
30. MR. HERBERT VON HERRKOMM (1890).
31. MR. W. GOSWORTHY JOHN (1900).

32. MR. SOLOMON J. SOLOMON (1900).
33. SIR ARTHUR WENT (1901).
34. MR. GEORGE CLAUDE (1908).
35. MR. JOHN SAMUEL LUCAS (1853).
36. MR. GEORGE ATTCHESON (1891).
37. MR. WILLIAM LUCAS WYLLIE (1907).
38. SIR ERNEST ALBERT WATTS (1901).

The Royal Academy of Arts was founded in 1768 by King George III., who agreed to make good from his Privy Purse any deficit, with the result that between the year of foundation and 1780 he was called upon for about £5000. The Academy's first exhibition was held in Pall Mall. In 1771, his Majesty provided quarters for the institution in his palace at Somerset House. There it remained until the year of Queen Victoria's accession, when it migrated to the National Gallery. In 1867 it was granted a 999-years' lease of Old Burlington House and the garden at a peppercorn rent. Then it was that it turned its savings to good

use, and, at a cost of over £160,000, erected the present building, which is maintained without Government or outside aid. The Academicians and the Associates are elected by the Academicians and the Associates acting together. The present President is Sir Edward J. Poynter, who succeeds in the office such painters as Sir Joshua Reynolds (the first President), Sir Thomas Lawrence, Lord Leighton, and Sir J. E. Millais. The Royal Academicians are here shown grouped in the Central Hall of Burlington House.

AT THE SIGN OF ST PAUL'S



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

SIR THOMAS EKINS FULLER,
K.C.M.G.,

Whose "Monograph and Reminiscence"
of Mr. Cecil Rhodes is to be published by
Messrs. Longman.



Queen Elizabeth I
visits St. Paul's in
state on Nov. 24, 1588



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

SIR JOSEPH BAMPFYLDE FULLER,
K.C.S.I.,

Whose "Studies of Indian Life and
Sentiment" will be published by Mr. John
Murray.

ANDREW LANG ON MATINÉE HATS AND STRANGE DISAPPEARANCES.

fathers, the fair sex would be causing daily duels. They wear enormous hats, as large as a Zulu hat, and these hats some of them sturdily refuse to remove at *matinée* performances in the theatres. They are requested by the managers, in notices posted up, to remove their eccentric head-gear, that people may see more than the hat—may see the play.

There are women who prefer to exhibit not only their hats, but their tempers—always obstinate, sometimes furious. Hence unseemly quarrels arise, and, eighty years ago, men would have been shot in the cause of these ladies.

The grievance is not wholly new. Byron had a travelling physician in 1816, Polidori, a strange, clever, eccentric man, uncle, I think, of the poets Dante Gabriel and Christina Rossetti. I know that Polidori got into a scrape in some town of what was then Austrian Italy, and that, with all Byron's hatred of Austria, he thought Polidori in the wrong. But he did not like Polidori.

The cause of the trouble was the hat at the play. An Austrian officer was, officially, in a theatre, and, officially, wore some tall head-gear. Polidori sat behind him, and the play was eclipsed by the Austrian hat.

Non est inventus! When I last heard of the landlord he had left his tavern and was engaged, in a large city, in a most prosaic occupation. Of course the Highlander may have had his private reasons for seeing "Lochaber no more," but the dogs cause the difficulty.

They, it was supposed, would have detected their master in leaving the house, though perhaps he sneaked off by a back window.

I hear of a disappearance said to be of about twenty-five years ago. An officer of high rank resided with his son in rooms between Piccadilly and Pall Mall. One evening, they were to dine at their club in Pall Mall, and then go together to a theatre. The younger man dressed, and said that he would go rather early to the club, write letters, and await his father there.

All this he did, but dinner came and no father. The young man dined, wondered, and went to his rooms. There he learned that his father had dressed and gone out just before dinner. From that day to this nothing has been heard of the missing parent.

If he had secret reasons for absconding (which we have no reason to suppose) to vanish in evening dress, and, as far as his bank-book showed, with not more than £40 in ready money, was an odd thing to do.

Yet how could he be slain and his body concealed between, say, Jermyn Street and Pall Mall, so early in the evening, even if the time were winter? Or how could he be kidnapped? A motive for decoying



Photo, Anderson.

TROPHIES TAKEN FROM SIENA IN 1358: CHAINS OF THE GALLOWES
OF PECORILE ON THE MUNICIPAL PALACE AT PERUGIA.

"The Perugians . . . pushed their ravages up to the very gates of Siena, encamping at the Forche di Pecorile, outside the Porta Nuova. . . . They returned to Perugia, carrying with them the chains of the gallows as a trophy." The chains are seen hanging beneath the Perugian griffin and the Guelph lion on the Palazzo Municipale at Perugia.

AT HER GREATEST BEFORE THE DAYS OF
PERUGINO: THE STONES OF PERUGIA.

Illustrations Reproduced from Mr. W. Heywood's "History
of Perugia," by Courtesy of Messrs. Methuen.
(SEE REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE.)



Photo, Anderson.

ONCE AN OPEN LOGGIA, WITH A VIEW TOWARDS ASSISI:
THE VIA DELLE STALLE AT PERUGIA.

"The Via delle Stalle is now nothing but a covered passage way—a mere tunnel between the houses. . . . In the Middle Ages it was an open loggia with an extended view of the country towards Assisi . . . how pleasant a spot it must have been before the modern buildings closed it in on the eastern side."

Polidori fumed, and bade the officer take it off. This was contrary to discipline. The officer refused; there arose the quarrel now so familiar to us; there would have been a duel, but the authorities compelled Polidori to leave the town. History repeats itself. The fierce wearers of *matinée* hats appear to be requested sometimes to leave the theatre.

Few things are more interesting to the curious mind than sudden strange disappearances. It was in Howells' "Letters," I think, that I read of the vanishing of the learned Feithius, a writer in the seventeenth century on Homeric Antiquities. Feithius was seen to enter a fuller's shop, and "came to" Homer "and his friends no more." Not a trace of the scholar was ever again discovered. Yet no harm befell the fuller, and we are not even told that he had a pretty wife.

In the same way a Highlander, coming from market, left his shepherd-dogs outside a lonely public-house. His dogs were still there, outside of the door, in the morning, but the Highlander is still to seek.



Photo, Anderson.

BUILT WHEN IT WAS NOT DESIRABLE FOR HOUSES TO BE TOO
ACCESSIBLE: PROJECTING STAIRS IN THE MAESTA DELLE VOLTE,
PERUGIA.

"The inaccessibility of Perugia no doubt reacted upon the condition of her streets . . . obstructed by projecting stairways . . . while innumerable narrow bricked-up doorways, which must once have been approached by steps, are to be found. . . . It was a violent age: too great accessibility was no more desirable for the private citizen than for the city itself."



Photo, Altinari.

A TYPICAL MEDIAEVAL THOROUGHFARE—"DARK, CROOKED
AND SUNLESS": THE VIA RITORTA AT PERUGIA.

"Even the *strade regali* were far from spacious, and the *vie* were mere alleys, dark and crooked and sunless. A stroll through the *Via Ritorta* . . . will serve to give the reader an adequate idea of the average mediaeval thoroughfare. Moreover, these *vie* were as filthy as they were narrow . . . swine-haunted, alive with fleas and other vermin."

him away is missing. Here is a theme for the police-novel, which will seek for motives in the adventurous youth of the veteran.

I like police-novels, but I wish that the authors would "jine their flats." In a recent tale by Miss Florence Warden, a man is murdered in his own house at Twickenham, in midsummer, at about 9.20 p.m. His nephew, who has come down from London after dinner, has been with the uncle, and has been heard to slam the outer door. Much later, he is still hanging about Twickenham. Why? He says that he could not find a train leaving for London, and he finally returns to the house to borrow a bicycle.

Thus the plot turns on the non-existence of trains from Twickenham to London at and after 9.30 p.m. This seems to me a more crushing impossibility than the permanent Royal Ka in Mr. Haggard's "Morning Star."

For, as a matter of fact, the Ka, or wraith, of Catherine of Russia did once occupy her throne, and was seen by the Empress and her courtiers.

THE 'VENETIAN "R.A."': SENDING-IN DAY.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CECIL KING.



MORE PICTURESQUE THAN IN ENGLAND: AN ARTIST AND HIS CANVASES CONVEYED TO THE VENICE ART EXHIBITION BY GONDOLA.

The Venice Art Exhibition is held once every two years, from April to October. According to this rule, it should not take place this year, but it is being held, as the Rome Exhibition is fixed for next year. Sending-in day came recently; and many barges and gondolas conveyed artists and their works to the Exhibition. Later, many of the same craft will be employed to take away the "rejects."

THE BIRTH AND BABYHOOD OF TWO GOLDEN EAGLES.

BIRD - PHOTOGRAPHY EXTRAORDINARY.



ON THE 25TH OF MARCH: THE EGGS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLES
IN THE NEST.



A FEW WEEKS LATER: THE BABY GOLDEN EAGLES
IN THEIR NEST.



PETTING THE EAGLETS: MESSRS. WILLIAM LOVELL FINLEY AND HERMAN T. BOHLMAN VISITING THE NEST.

We are able to reproduce on this page and on the next some of the remarkable photographs of birds taken by Messrs. William Lovell Finley and Herman T. Bohlman, being four of the many that are to appear in Mr. Finley's new work, "American Birds." It seems scarcely necessary to point out the difficulties that had to be faced, the patience that had to be exercised, before such results could be obtained: it is easy, for instance, to imagine that it was no child's play to climb high trees carrying heavy photographic apparatus, and to secure sufficiently firm footing to enable the exposures to be made.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPYRIGHTED BY MESSRS. W. L. FINLEY AND H. T. BOHLMAN.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE TREE-TOPS:

THE CAMERA MANY FEET ABOVE GROUND.



"TAKING" THE HOME OF THE EAGLETS: PHOTOGRAPHING THE NEST OF GOLDEN EAGLES ON A MAPLE.

The photographer-naturalists paid no fewer than six visits to this particular nest, between the end of the March and the beginning of the June. That their skill, energy, and enthusiasm were well rewarded, the photographs bear eloquent evidence.

PHOTOGRAPH COPYRIGHTED BY MESSRS. W. L. FINLEY AND H. T. BOHMAN.

VERY LIKE THE BIRDS, YET VERY UNLIKE THEM: MAN IN FLIGHT.

REMARKABLE FEATS OF AVIATION.



ABOVE THE HILLS OF FIRENZE, LA BELLA, ROUGIER FLYING OVER FLORENCE.



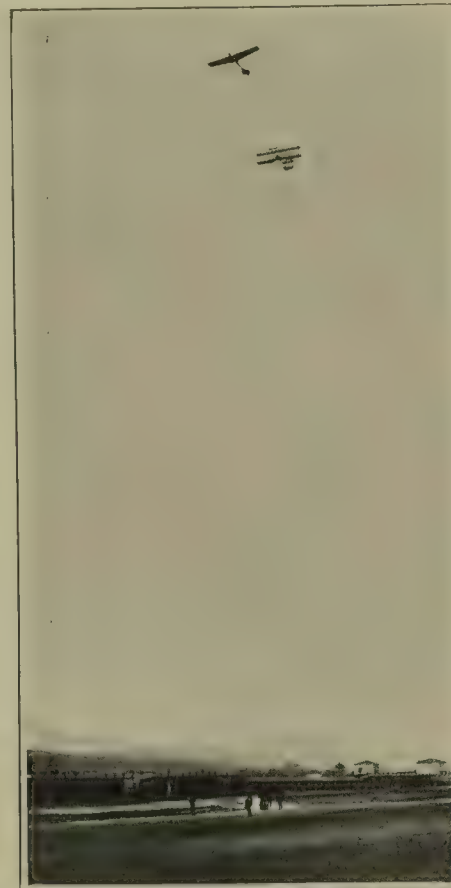
VERY MUCH OUT OF ITS ELEMENT: AN AEROPLANE IN THE SEA AT NICE.



LIKE HAWK AND QUARRY: CHAVEZ FLYING ABOVE LATHAM AT NICE.



THE REMARKABLE FLIGHT FROM ONE END OF PARIS TO THE OTHER: EMILE DUBONNET FLYING ABOVE THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.



COMPETING FOR THE HIGHEST FLIGHT PRIZE: LATHAM AND CHAVEZ AT NICE.



CIRCLING ABOUT TOGETHER: CHAVEZ AND LATHAM IN FLIGHT AT NICE.



IN KEEN COMPETITION: LATHAM AND ROLLS FLYING AT NICE.

Almost every day sees the creation of new aviation records, and interest in man's flight, which seemed to have died down a little, is now as keen as ever it was. We illustrate some of the remarkable flights at Nice, and in connection with one of our photographs it may be said that in the competition for the highest-flight Chavez reached a height of 2113 feet, a feat to which Latham replied by reaching an altitude of 2152 feet. Of M. Dubonnet's great flight across Paris we may say that the aviator started from Draveil, near Juvisy, headed for Villeneuve Saint George, passed over the fortifications at Ivry, flew by the towers of Notre Dame, by the Tuileries and the Quai d'Orsay, over the Place de la Concorde, up the Avenue des Champs Elysees, over the Arc de Triomphe, over the trees of the Bois de Boulogne, and landed on the lawn at Bagatelle, where his mother and some friends were awaiting him. The total distance covered was between twenty-five and thirty miles. Two months ago M. Dubonnet had never been on an aeroplane. He is the son of the well-known Parisian wine-merchant, and was born in 1883. He flew on a Tellier monoplane. Only three weeks after he took to flying he made a cross-country flight of sixty-eight miles.—[ONE PHOTOGRAPH BY BROCHEREL, SIX BY BRANGER, AND ONE BY ROL.]

GOLDEN MIDDLE AGE.

Freedom from Obesity and its Attendant Ills.
Prevalence of Health, Strength and Beauty
the result of Antipon Treatment.

"Grown-up girls and their mothers look more than ever like sisters," writes a lady journalist in an illustrated weekly contemporary. "A mother and her seventeen-year-old daughter I saw rinking together the other day at Olympia looked so ridiculously alike, and yet I knew there were two-and-twenty years between them." The middle age seems nowadays in the way of being as much "the golden age" as that so deliciously depicted by a well-known modern author. The fat, podgy person of maturing years is much rarer than of old. Education, scientific enlightenment, the strict observance of hygienic rules, outdoor sports and pastimes, and other things have contributed to the beneficent change; and as for the comparative freedom from obesity discernible amongst middle-aged women—and men, too, for that matter—the marvellous Antipon treatment is one of the most potent influences for good. "The mother of to-day," says the writer already quoted, "doesn't lie down before the attack of time; she stands up to it, and with very worthy weapons."

Slinness is the order of the day: "We are all at it." For women, Fashion inexorably demands it; for men, the stress and strain of active commercial life requires it. We can't afford to be "fat and scant of breath." And so Antipon has become a necessity. It banishes superfluous fat and kills the cause of over-fatness—namely, that aggravating, obstinate tendency to put on flesh enormously without any apparent reason. In performing this great work, permanently reducing the weight to normal and the figure to slender proportions, Antipon has scored a success which is world-wide; a success unapproached and unapproachable by any known remedy or treatment ancient or modern.

Another radical difference between the Antipon treatment and others is that the majority of the latter surreptitiously rely upon the drastic conditions they impose upon the patient, who is literally starved and drugged into thinness for as long as he (or she) can stand the drain upon the vital forces; whereas Antipon relies on conditions diametrically opposed to these wasting abuses: Antipon, in a word, requires the help of wholesome food in abundance in order to re-strengthen the muscular system and reinvigorate the nervous system both during and after the fat-reducing process. Briefly,

the beautiful scientific Antipon treatment is a reconstructive one: the abnormal fat and the abnormal tendency to excessive fat-formation are banished; and the development of muscular fibre and nerve tissue through the new healthy blood constantly formed by the well-digested food taken, builds up the whole organism anew. Antipon is a splendid tonic to the alimentary system, creates a keen appetite, and ensures sound digestion and perfect assimilation and nutrition. How can middle age or any other age be but benefited to a superlative degree



"Oh, my dear, I'm much too heavy for this sort of thing now. Isn't it frightful to be so fat at 32?"
"Nonsense, dear. You just try Antipon. It's delightful. It reduced my weight beautifully, and I am four inches less round the waist."

by such a generous, rational, and wholly reinvigorating treatment?

The decrease within twenty-four hours of the first dose is something between 8 oz. and 3 lb., according to amount of over-weight to be got rid of. When normal weight and symmetry are recovered there is no need for further treatment.

Antipon is a pleasant and refreshing liquid containing only harmless vegetable substances.

FATNESS A FAULT.

An Ugly Infirmary Removed for Good.

Permanent Beauty of Proportions.

To remain fat nowadays is a social sin. Slenderness is, more than ever it was, a note of distinction. To be over-stout is either to acknowledge contempt for the niceties of personal appearance, or to indicate that one has not had the good fortune to make acquaintance with Antipon, the one absolutely reliable remedy for the permanent cure of obesity, however pronounced and obstinate the disease may be.

Fatness is an ugly fault, a needless affliction; and the fat person, man or woman, is always heavily handicapped. The affliction is needless, because it is so easy to cure. A few bottles of Antipon, a harmless and refreshing liquid containing no trace of any mineral or other objectionable substance, and having no discommoding effect upon the stomach or bowels, will make a most marvellous change both in health and personal appearance, and if physical perfection be possible of attainment, that "consummation devoutly to be wished" will be his, or hers, who goes through a careful course of Antipon treatment.

There is no hardship in this.

The word "treatment" or "cure" sounds alarming to some ears; but the Antipon treatment is a very simple affair. Anything conceivably unpleasant in a course of medicinal treatment has been avoided, with the result that Antipon can be taken in strict privacy without giving even the most familiar friend any idea that a special treatment of any sort is being followed.

At table there is no need to abstain from any particular dish or *friandise*. One may eat to full contentment, and the more wholesome the food enjoyed the better. Those dreadful dietary restrictions which are enforced by some of the starving and drugging treatments have no part in the Antipon treatment, which has two great and good things to do, viz.:—to reduce fat, and remove the cause of its unnatural excess; and to re-strengthen thoroughly the whole organism by converting well-digested food into vital energy. These two great and good things Antipon performs *simultaneously* in a sure and satisfactory way which places it upon a pinnacle by itself.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by Chemists, Stores, etc.; or, in the event of difficulty, may be had (on remitting amount), carriage paid, privately packed, direct from the Antipon Company, Olmar Street, London, S.E.

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Buy a

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this is what you obtain:



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The Final that Called for a New Game: The Drawn Match at the Crystal Palace.



NEWCASTLE UNITED v. BARNSELY: BARNSELY'S GOALKEEPER SAVING.

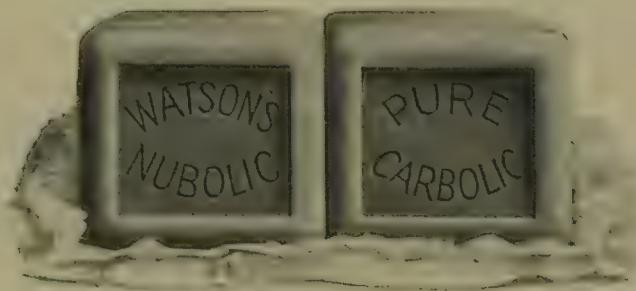
The Association Football Cup Final took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday of last week before some 80,000 spectators. The contestants were Newcastle United and Barnsley. Each team scored one goal, and it was arranged that the re-play should take place at Everton on the Thursday of this week.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

"No Thoroughfare": The American Market's Warning to Trespassers.



JEALOUS OF THE BOOMS? MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN MARKET SEEKING TO PREVENT MEMBERS OF THE RUBBER AND OIL MARKETS PASSING ACROSS THEIR "GROUND."

Members of the American Market amused themselves the other day by "ragging" those members of the Oil and Rubber Markets who, in passing from one market to the other, kept crossing their "ground." Posting up a "no thoroughfare" notice, they gave a warm reception to those daring enough to flout it.—[DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO FROM A SKETCH BY A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.]



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Its range of usefulness covers every department of home-cleaning; it serves to keep a score of threatening ills at bay.

Where there are children Nubolic Soap is indispensable.

Nubolic

DISINFECTANT SOAP

Three sizes of Nubolic are sold by Grocers, Oilmen, and Stores everywhere.
Full lb. (16 ounces) 3½d.; ½ lb. (12 ounces) 3d.; ¼ lb. (8 ounces) 2d.
1,000,000 prizes, value £160,500, for those who save the wrappers from Nubolic Soap. Every prize guaranteed full value. List and particulars free from your dealer, or direct from JOSEPH WATSON & SONS, LIMITED, WHITEHALL SOAP WORKS, LEEDS.

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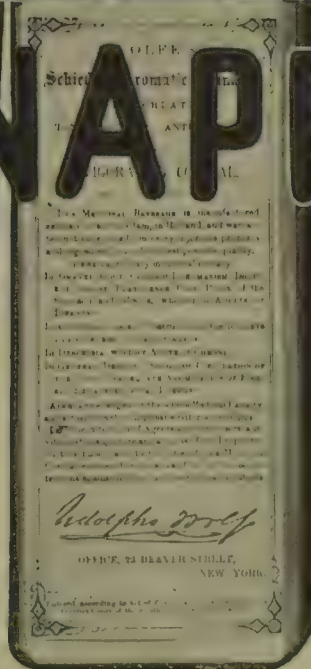
MAKERS TO H.M. THE KING.



What's the time?
Time for

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE Motor Union is a distinctly enterprising body. In order not to be left out in the cold the Union has assimilated the Aeroplane Club, and will now concern itself with aeroplanism and aeronautics in the interests of its members. The Aviation Section is to visit Paris at Whitsuntide, where arrangements have been made for those taking part in the trip to visit the Experimental Laboratory of the Automobile Club of France, the works of the Antoinette Company, L. Chauvière, Darracq et Cie., Duthell Chalmers et Cie., E. N. V. Ltd., Esnault-Pelterie, Maurice Mallet, Neubauer and Farman, Renault, and La Société des Moteurs Gnome. The Flying Grounds of Mourmelon-le-Grand, Issy les Moulineaux, and Lamotte-Breuil dans l'Oise, and the Farman, Antoinette, and Voisin Schools of Aviation will be visited. It is seldom that those interested in motoring and aviation on this side of the Channel are afforded an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the most up-to-date phases of

interesting paper before the Royal Automobile Club, entitled "Retrospect and Prospect, 1900-1910, and After," H.S.H. Prince Francis of Teck, D.S.O., occupying the chair. Sir John was a participator in, and a keen observer of, the original one thousand miles tour, and in his paper revived interesting and amusing incidents which had altogether escaped many of those who drove cars or took part in that epoch-making function. Sir John remarked with much emphasis upon the costumes which the thousand-milers thought it necessary to assume for protection against the elements on an open car. One celebrated motorist, said he, presented, as to his feet, the appearance of a Choctaw Indian, being clad, as to those parts, in moccasins; thence

temper" and to induce "homicidal mania." A coroner was bold enough to assert from the Bench "that God made horses for the service of mankind, and man made motors for the destruction of mankind." Again, a doctor who succeeded in persuading the Corporation of Chester to refuse to license motor-omnibuses, declared that it was an ascertained fact that where motor-omnibuses were allowed to ply the death-rate among children was substantially increased." This statement



IN A CINGALESE GARDEN: A 16-20 H.P. WOLSELEY IN CEYLON.

aviation. During the visit to the Flying Grounds it is not unlikely that the visitors will witness flights by the leading man-birds of France.

On the eve of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the original One Thousand Miles Tour, that right good pioneer motorist, the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., P.C., F.R.S., etc., read a most

sections made about that time by medical men and others with regard to the future of motoring. Certain of the curing fraternity vied with each other in their asseverations as to the injury to health which must result from motoring. One of Sir John's friends, none other than Dr. Crichton-Browne, went to the length of gravely stating that motoring had a tendency to make people "uncertain and jumpy in

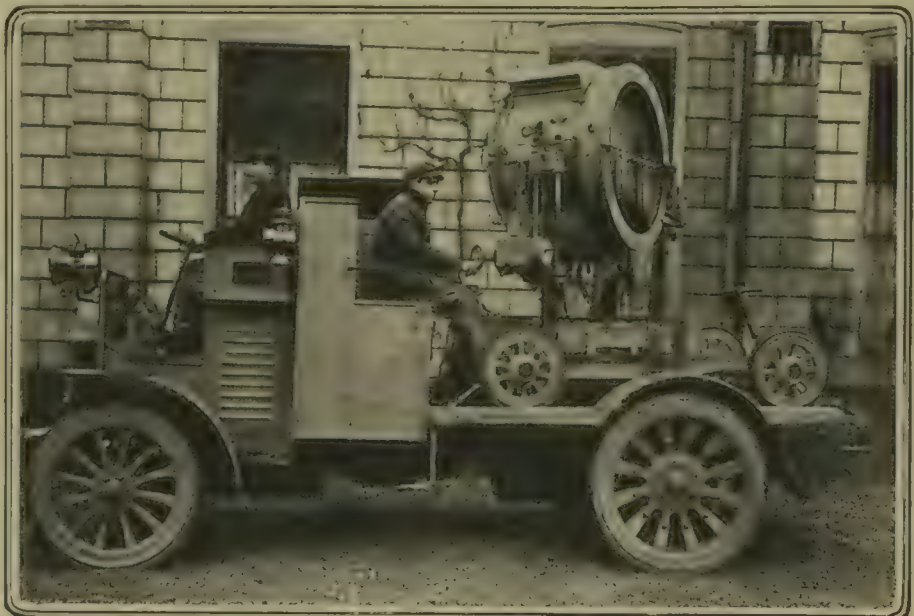


Photo. Delius.

A NEW FRENCH MILITARY SEARCHLIGHT ON AN AUTOMOBILE.

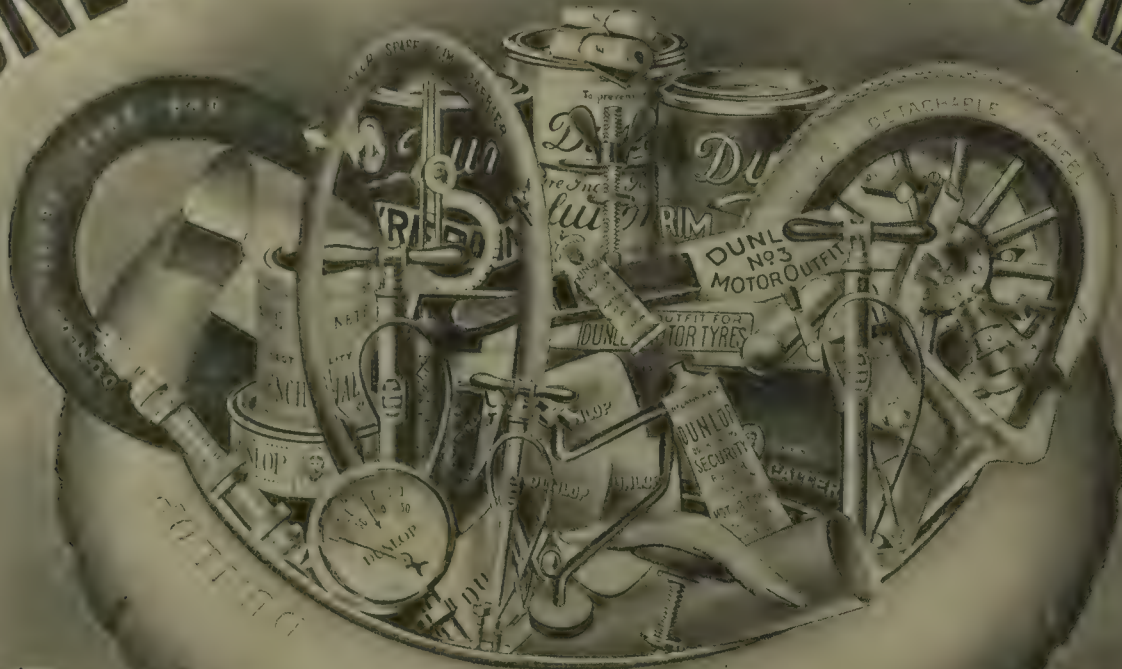
It will be recalled that in a recent issue of this paper we gave an excellent photograph of the new French military searchlight on an automobile, lighting up a château at night. We now show the device in greater detail. The motor develops from 18 to 20 h.p., and the car can be driven at about 30 kilometres (18½ miles) an hour.

upwards he resembled an Eskimo, until you arrived at his face, which was solidly British.

was made at a time when the returns of the death-rate in London were the lowest in living memory.

Motorists will assuredly return thanks when the Rubber boom shows signs of decline. That it will do so sooner or later is the profound belief of all who have a real knowledge of rubber production and the rubber market. But in the meantime this indispensable plastic resilient substance is more than half the price of silver, with the result that, much against their will, our tyre-manufacturers are forced to raise their prices. In the matter of cycle-tyres alone, the Continental Tyre and Rubber Company (Great Britain), Ltd., have had to raise the price of inner-tubes 25 per cent. and covers 15 per cent.; while the company are of opinion that a still further rise must take place shortly.

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**'BEST THING ON WHEELS'
IMPROVED 1910 TYPE.**

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL.

Bar Ironworks & Motor Works, York.
March 24, 1910.

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We think it is only fair to give credit where credit is due, more so in face of our past trouble with other makes.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BOUSFIELD.

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First in the 'Good Old Days'—and first To-day

LADIES' PAGE.

A VISITOR from Australia, who left this country as a lad some five-and-twenty years ago, was asked the other day what point struck him as most altered in our ordinary life from his recollection of his youth, and he replied that it was the much larger number of dogs about the streets. Certainly the dog-shows bear out this impression; there is already a list of sixty, in various towns, for May alone! Many women of high social position make quite a business now of bringing up dogs, both toys and large kinds, and those lady fanciers are often selected as judges in the classes that they specially understand. Toy Poms, Pekingeses, and pugs seem such "ladies' dogs" that the selection of a lady judge is as natural as it is to have a "nou-nou" for a boy baby. But at the Show of the London Canine Association, to be held at the Alexandra Palace on May 12, the old English sheep-dogs are to be judged by Mrs. Sidney Chater, and the collies by Miss Watson. In fact, a good big dog is a most chivalrous and affectionate guard for a mistress, and many women, justly enough, are devoted to the big dogs, not excepting the delightful, good-looking-ugly "bully."

A meeting of girls and women, six hundred strong, has been held in Melbourne to protest against the invitations addressed by irresponsible or mistaken persons to Englishwomen to emigrate in their thousands to Australia, where, as the seductive circular puts it, "homes and husbands await them." The Victorian girls beg to inform the English ones that this statement is inaccurate: "There are numbers of unmarried females in the Colony, and the conditions are such as to render it impossible for large numbers of men to support a wife." There are some sage remarks added about the impropriety of starting off on a long voyage on purpose to find a husband. These last observations do not command logical assent: if it were true that in the Colonies there are thousands of men wanting wives and unable to obtain them because of a scarcity of women, while here the reverse condition obtains, the enterprising girls who followed their brothers across the sea to redress the inequality would be praiseworthy. If marriage is, as we are constantly told, the only proper sphere for a woman's energies, the one profession for which nature has designed and adapted her, it is not to be said that she does wrong by seeking to establish herself in her natural and legitimate calling. But, alas! it is too certain that the whole notion is a fallacy. Statistics show, indeed, that there are more men than women in several of our Colonies, but fail to add that a large proportion of them are not in a position to marry. They are ranchers, farm-labourers, lumbermen, miners, and so on, living under rough and unsettled conditions that render it as impossible to look for husbands amongst them as if the men did not exist.

The only understocked business is domestic service, and this must be entered upon in lonely



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A coat and skirt in Navy blue satin cloth, trimmed with many-coloured embroidery on white cloth as revers and cuffs, and with big buttons and loops.

spots, and will be a very, very great deal more laborious than the same sort of work at home. Girls must be able and willing to scrub floors, to wash very dirty clothing for farm-hands, to cook huge meals three times daily with poor appliances and scant variety of material, to dig or pick vegetables, to bake great batches of bread, to preserve meat, "can" fruit, and pickle everything possible. If by chance the girl marries, the only difference is that she will have to do all this for no regular wages, for even a well-to-do farmer cannot obtain servants to help his wife in the home-work—that is precisely why any girl who will do the hard and unending daily duty is sure of a place. But how many of those who are enticed by the idea of emigrating realise what it means? For all other sorts of women's labour the demand is small, and the pay appears to be worse than at home. I have had a report sent me of a dining-room in Melbourne established by charity for "factory girls who earn under ten shillings a week." At the Congress of Women, held under Lady Aberdeen's presidency a few years ago, it was stated by a Canadian speaker that "the teaching profession is overcrowded and the salaries very low, beginning at £33 a year." From every Colony the words of this speaker were echoed: "Women find fields to conquer only in agriculture and domestic pursuits." A high-school girl whom I knew went from England to be "nursery governess" on a Canadian farm. She wrote home: "Four o'clock in the morning; I am up to 'set' and bake the bread; I have to get up thus early once a week for this task. Yesterday I was seven hours at the wash-tub." What is wanted is, as Lady Hely-Hutchinson said of South Africa, "women who will burn themselves up to spread the Empire!"

Short skirts are so much in fashion that, important as the natty and comfortable covering of the foot is always, it is now one of the most salient points in dress. Shoes to match the gown are to be much worn. These can be found in all tints in antelope leather at 328-332, Oxford Street, where the famous American firm, the Hanan-Gingell Shoe Company, have their headquarters in London. Mauve, Saxe or royal blue, violet, wine-shade, cinnamon, green, grey, and white, are all there, in charming styles and shapes. Black and brown shoes and boots for ladies, men, and children, are also there; and all are illustrated in the catalogue, which will be sent, with self-measurement form, to anybody writing for it to the company, as above.

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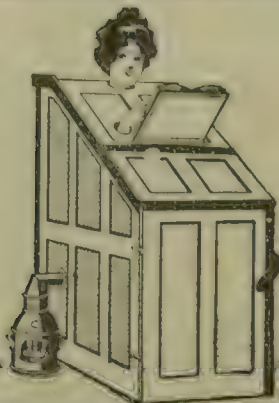
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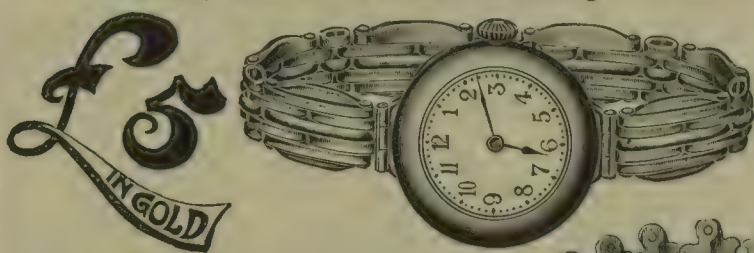
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"A POT OF CAVIARE." AT THE ADELPHI.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S sporting melodrama, "The House of Temperley," has developed, it is a pleasure to see, into a great success at the Adelphi, thanks mainly, no doubt, to its boxing scenes and to the spirited and realistic way in which the actors concerned in them illustrate the cult and manly spirit of the ring in the days when Napoleon had stirred up the British bull-dog temper. Even the best of plays, however, needs a fillip when it has been running for several months, and by way of reminding theatre-goers that they can find attractive entertainment at the Adelphi, the novelist-playwright has added to the bill a one-act

piece which is desperately exciting, but in the Grand Guignol style, and adopts for its setting that of another romantic chapter in the history of civilisation—the Boxer insurrection. A party of white refugees—men and women, have found shelter in the bungalow of an eccentric Professor, and see little hope of escape from their relentless enemies. The help expected from the Naval Brigade seems likely to come too late, and the Professor confides to a certain Colonel the secret of a dish of poisoned caviare, which, if eaten by his guests, will save them, at any rate, from the torture of Boxers. Silently, as these two commit suicide, they watch their associates succumb to the poison; and then, too late, comes the Brigade to relieve the party, now dying, or dead, from anxiety. It is just a "shocker" of a lurid type, and its characters are very vaguely drawn.

Mr. Murray Carson is rather picturesque as the Professor.

(Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.)

New songs with a tuneful melody and spirited accompaniment are always welcome, and these qualities are to be found in a setting, by Mary W. Etherington, of Thomas Moore's lines, beginning "Love is a hunter boy." The song, under the title of "The Hunter Boy," has been published by Messrs. Novello, and is sung by Mr. Francis Harford and other well-known singers. It is likely to be heard often, for it has all the elements of popularity.

In the 1910 edition of the Midland Railway Company's pocket-book of shows, fairs, and sporting fixtures, just issued—a handy little volume of 148 pages—there is a complete list of agricultural and other shows, cattle and sheep fairs, sales, with racing, cricket,



Photo Gray.

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and other sporting fixtures arranged for 1910. The book also contains useful information relating to the various classes of traffic carried by the company. Any Midland station-master or district superintendent will supply a copy free on application.



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"I mention these facts with reluctance, but they show the condition to which I was reduced. This went on for nearly two years in spite of specialists and treatments at two hospitals; but all gave me up as incurable. I was then advised to try Cuticura and, being desperate, did so. I slept better the first night, and, persevering, the itching gradually grew less, and the sores disappeared. Now I am free from blemish, rid of the irksome bandages, and can dispense with a veil. My cure is so wonderful and complete that I feel I should like others to know of this and, though you will quite appreciate from the above facts my not disclosing my name, I hope that you will see fit to publish this letter for the benefit of others. I am now only twenty, so you will understand what my cure means to me. L—y G—m, Grand Parade, Eastbourne, Aug. 27, 1909."

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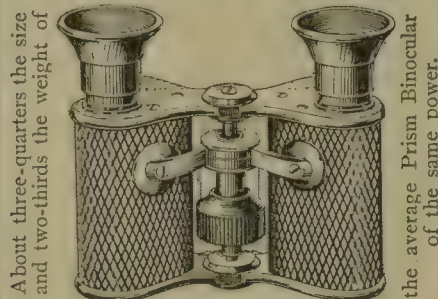
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of every kind, eruptions, face spots, facial blemishes, herpes, inflamed patches, nettlerash, patches of redness, pimples, prickly heat, rashes, red, inflamed spots, ringworm, scalp troubles, shaving rash, shingles, skin irritation, sores, tender

skin, and teething rash. Information in regard to these skin troubles will be found in the family handbook "Skin Troubles," enclosed with every bottle of Antexema, together with valuable advice as to diet, habits of life, and other important points.

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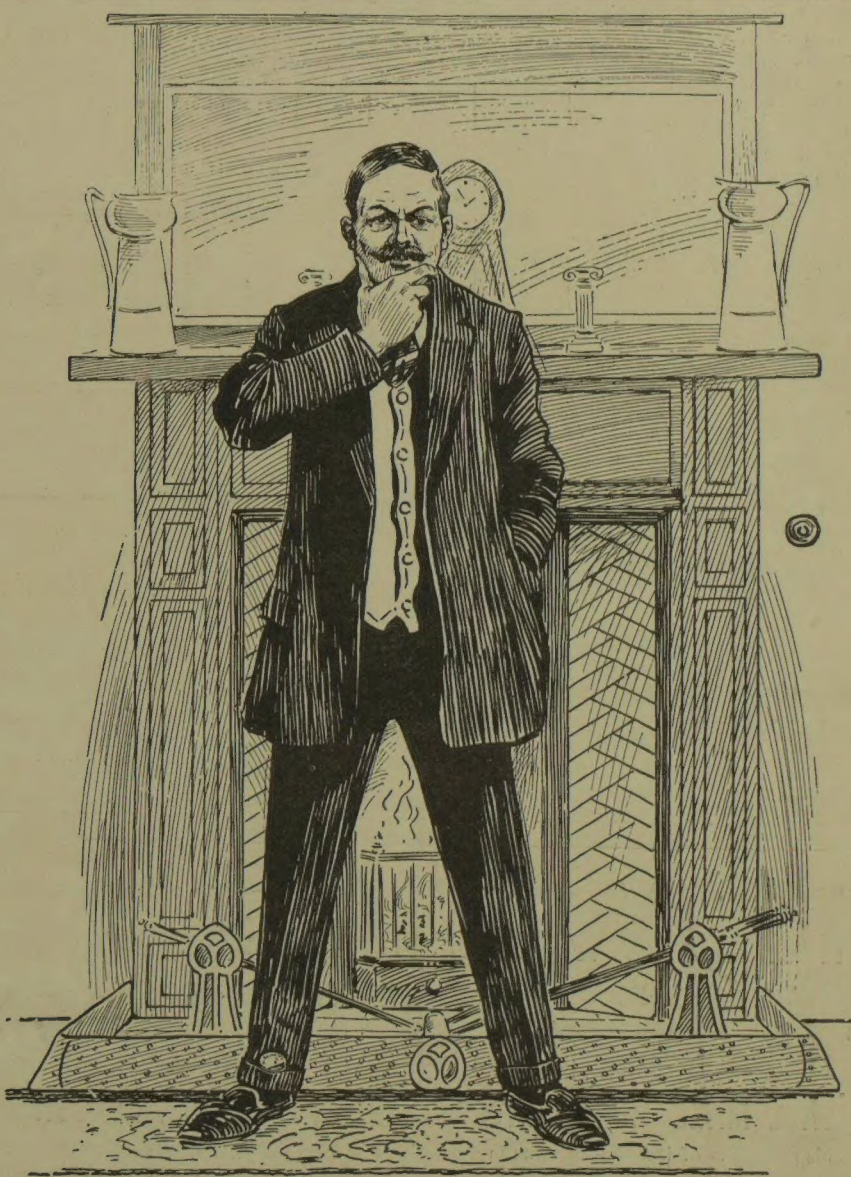
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MUSIC.

THE absence of Mme. Tetrazzini from Covent Garden on Saturday night last did nothing to diminish the enthusiasm associated with the opening of grand season, nor was the activity of those who chronicle the presence of the illustrious reduced to any noticeable degree. It is one of the merits of La Traviata that her brief joys and distressing symptoms can be recorded in a full light. The house is ablaze both in auditorium and the stage, nor is there anything in the time-worn story of frail passions and bad manners to attract to the stage the attention that is demanded by the stalls and boxes. Mme. Donalda, who assumed the title-rôle in place of Mme. Tetrazzini, sang with her usual fine taste and discretion. Mr. John McCormack showed a much-needed advance in dramatic power, though it may have seemed strange for the tenor in "La Traviata" to affect sincerity. Sammarco made a welcome reappearance, and so, too, did Signor Cleofonte Campanini, who had not yet started to assume a very rigorous control over his orchestra. During the week now ending and the week about to begin, the "Ring" operas will take most of the evenings, to say nothing of the afternoons; and then Italy and France will reign supreme, and interest will be less concerned with the work given than with those responsible for its interpretation. Mme. Melba is expected to make her first appearance at Covent Garden in the middle of the month; she goes to the Albert Hall next week.

On Saturday and Sunday last the Queen's Hall Orchestra brought a long and busy season to a close. The Saturday concert was given almost entirely to very familiar selections from Wagner's work, the preludes to all the operas in turn, with the Unfinished Symphony of Schubert—rather out of place—at the end of the programme. For those who feel that certain music creates a definite mood, it is not easy to pass from Wagner to Schubert; by the time a long programme of work by the younger master has been exhausted, it is difficult to approach Schubert with the fresh enthusiasm that the Unfinished Symphony demands. Apparently the large audience assembled at the Queen's Hall was not troubled by these views; it was grateful for everything, and the applause was well deserved, for Mr. Henry Wood and his fine players have worked with unflagging energy since the Promenade Concert season opened in August last, and the record of the season is notable, embracing many novelties of great worth.



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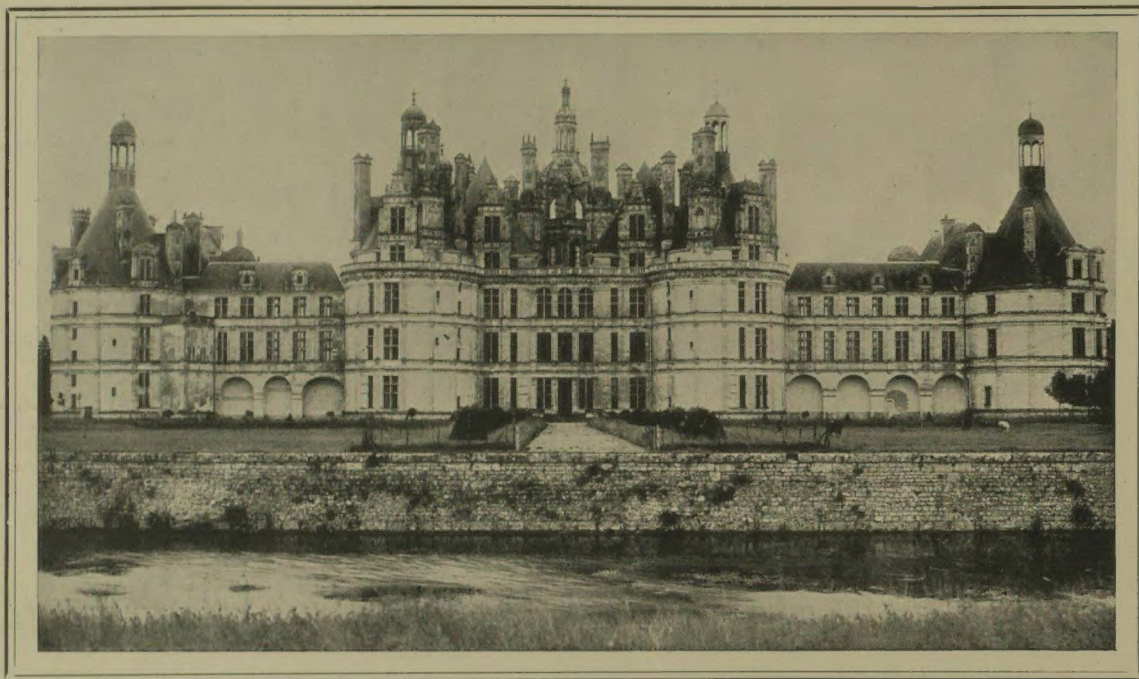
The new railway from Bergen to Christiania has made Norwegian resorts readily accessible. Contests in ski-ing and other winter sports are to be held at Finse on Midsummer Day this year. The scene of action can be reached by means of the Nordensfjeldske Mail Steamers, which sail from Newcastle in connection with Great Northern trains from King's Cross.

M. Eugene Ysaÿe and M. Raoul Pugno have joined forces at the Queen's Hall for a series of three concerts

these sonatas are of distinctly varying interest and merit, one might be tempted to do so; but the pleasure of hearing two players of supreme accomplishment, who do not treat any master's music as though it had been written for purposes of personal exhibition, is too great to admit criticism, whether of theme or treatment. The famous Kreutzer Sonata was given at the first concert, but the sequence is being followed strictly this week. It would be hard to find two players of equal gifts who respond to each other more completely or have a finer feeling for the music they interpret.

"The cry is, still they come!" Yet another orchestra is to claim its share of London's support. This time it is the Bechstein Hall Orchestra, under the direction of M. Theodore Stier, which has just made its début and put forward for the inaugural concert a programme that was free from the reproach of being hackneyed. For the Bechstein Hall the selection of a small orchestra is difficult—the hall is better suited to the soloist than the orchestra; but doubtless its limitations will be carefully considered by those responsible for the new venture.

Hearty congratulations are due to that fine musician, Mr. Henry Bird, who has celebrated his jubilee by giving a concert at the Queen's Hall under the patronage of Queen Alexandra. Mr. Bird's services to music have been long, varied, and valuable.



A PLACE OF PILGRIMAGE FOR TOURISTS: THE HISTORIC CASTLE OF CHAMBORD.

The Château de Chambord, which stands on the banks of the Cosson, about eleven miles from Blois, is among the finest of the historic old castles of France. It dates from the period of the Renaissance. It is one of the many places of interest in the Loire Valley, including the castles of Blois, Amboise and Chenonceaux, as well as picturesque seaside resorts, which are accessible by the Paris-Orleans Railway.

In connection with the Brussels International Exhibition, which was opened by the King of the Belgians last Saturday, the Great Eastern Railway Company has arranged to issue cheap return tickets to Brussels, available for fourteen days, via Harwich and Antwerp. The first-class fare is 38s. 6d., and the second class 24s.

Londoners to whom Italy calls will be glad to know that an accelerated service to Milan will commence on April 30. Passengers leaving Victoria by the 8.45 p.m. train, and travelling via Dieppe, Paris, and the Simplon route, will be able to reach Milan a few minutes after midnight of the following day, instead of at 6.30 on the morning of the third day. This is a gain of over six hours. First and second-class through corridor-carriages will be run on this service between Paris and Milan. Passengers leaving Victoria at 10 a.m. reach Milan at 3 p.m. the next day, through carriages being run between Dieppe and Milan.

THE ARMY PAGEANT

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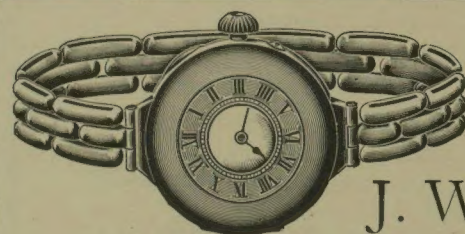
SUMMARY OF THE PAGEANT.—SHORT INTRODUCTION—The Evolution of Weapons; The Coming of the Disciplined Man, and the Dedication of the Boy to the Service of his Race. PART I.—The Story of the Sword, from Hastings to Naseby. PART II.—Stories of the Regiments in Famous Fights, from Malplaquet to the Peninsular. GRAND FINALE—SERVICE IS POWER.

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RHEUMATISM

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated May 2, 1904) of MRS. LAURA PARK, of Heathercroft, Balham Hill, S.W., who died on March 27, has been proved by William Bruce, the value of the estate being £101,007. The testatrix gives £3000 to her executor for hospitals and the poor of the Island of Mauritius; £1000 for the poor of Belfast; £600 to the Providence Row Night Refuge; £500 to the Little Sisters of the Poor (St. Peter's House, Fentiman Road); £500 each to the Roman Catholic rectors of St. Thomas (Fulham) and St. Mary (Clapham); £400 to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; £300 to St. Vincent's Home (Harrow Road); £400 to the Society of St. Elizabeth (Clapham); and £100 to the Sisters of Providence (Hampstead). After the payment of a great number of legacies, the residue goes to her nephew John Behan Bruce.

Letters of Administration of the effects of ALDERMAN SIR FRANCIS STANHOPE HANSON, of 54, Montague Square, head of S. Hanson and Son, Eastcheap, who died on Feb. 17, have been granted to the widow, Dame Pearl Norcott Hanson, the value of the estate being £416,180.

The will and codicil of MRS. SARAH HEYDON WYATT, of Banbury, Oxford, widow of the Rev. Charles Francis Wyatt, have been proved by the Rev. Basil Wyatt Bradford and Oliver J. Stockton, the value of the property being £163,543 14s. 8d. Subject to a legacy of £10,000 to Mary Fussell, the testatrix left everything to Caroline Bradford Blanche Bradford.

The will of MR. FRANCIS GOSLING, of Wellbury Manor, Offley, Herts, a partner in Goslings and Sharp, now Barclay and Co., 19, Fleet Street, who died on Feb. 24, has been proved by the widow and sons, Francis Gosling and Edward L. Gosling, the value of the estate amounting to £144,032. He gives his real estate in Southwark and 1000 shares in the Bank to his son Francis; and small legacies to relatives and servants. The residue is to be held in trust for Mrs. Gosling during widowhood, and then for his children, except his said son Francis.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Anderson Rodger, of Glenpark, Port Glasgow, shipbuilder	£202,461
Mr. Henry Wilson, Oxford Farm, Ramsbury, Wilts	£58,459
Mr. John Wilson, Bridgewater, Cobham	£55,249
Miss Mary Pugh, Morgan Street, Tredegar, Mon.	£50,645
Mr. Caleb Love Price, 83, Stantorpe Road, Streatham	£50,626
Mr. John Cobley, 62, Canfield Gardens, N.W.	£49,590
Mrs. Emily Anne Day, The Priory, St. Neots	£45,835
Mr. Alfred Richard Baily, North Hill, Frome, Somerset	£41,764
Mr. Richard Wheen, Mappleton, Ashbourne, Derby	£41,376
Miss Margaret Hall, Oak Dene, Linden Park, Tunbridge Wells	£40,318
Mr. Wallace George Crothers, Edgcombe, Guildford	£39,965
Mr. Richard A. P. Bouverie Campbell Wyndham, Corhampton House, Bishops Waltham, Hants.	£37,603

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

EDWARD BRIGHT (Göttingen).—We cannot imagine that any defective problems would be republished by a responsible editor such as you name, and therefore infer that they are all quite correct. Why they did not appear in the book we cannot say—probably merely a question of taste. W. E. RUDOLPH (Brooklyn, U.S.A.).—Your further contributions are very welcome.

HERWARD.—We hope to publish your problem in due course.

T. KING-PARKS (Manchester).—Thanks for amended version.

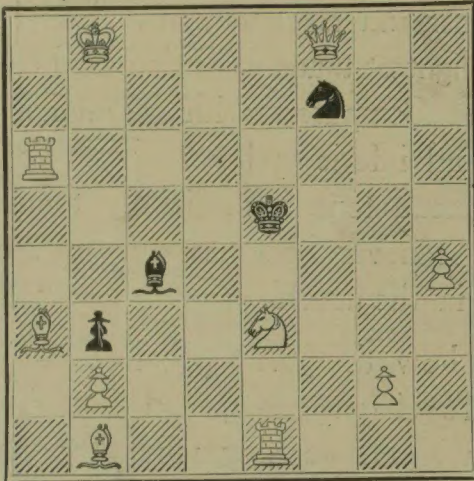
E. J. WINTER-WOOD.—Several correspondents testify to the difficulty of your dedication problem.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3428 received from James H. Weir (Charters Towers, Queensland); of No. 3433 from N. H. Greenway (San Francisco); of No. 3435 from G. W. Wolf (Altoona, U.S.A.) and N. H. Greenway; of No. 3436 from G. A. Wolf, J. W. Beatty (Toronto), G. P. D. (Damascus), and Henry A. Seller (Denver); of No. 3437 from Henry A. Seller, C. Field junior (Athol, Mass.), E. G. Muntz (Toronto), J. W. Beatty, Norman C. Hussey (Beverly, Mass.), and R. H. Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.); of No. 3438 from F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), Hereward, Edward Bright (Göttingen), Mrs. Kelly (Lympstone), and J. B. Camara (Madeira); of No. 3439 from F. R. Pickering, P. J. Despot (Valetta), A. W. Hamilton Gell (Exeter), W. H. Grundy (Exeter), B. B. Tucker (Exeter), J. W. H. (Winton), J. Atkinson Wood (Manchester), J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), R. Faulkner (Gosport), and J. A. Harris (Bristol).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3440 received from T. King-Parks, G. Stillingfleet-Johnson (Cobham), J. Thurnham (Tollington Park), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), J. Santor (Paris), C. Barretto (Madrid), J. Cohn (Berlin), R. Bee (Melton Mowbray), H. S. Brandreth (Montreux), T. Turner (Brixton), T. Roberts (Hackney), L. Schlu (Vienna), Sorrento, G. W. Moir (East Sheen), Hereward, Charles Burnett, J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), A. G. Beadell (Winchelsea), T. K. Douglas (Scone), H. K. Quilter (Hereford), G. Bakker (Rotterdam), J. W. Atkinson Wood, J. D. Tucker, F. R. Gittins (Birmingham), M. Folwell, R. Worters (Canterbury), and J. Green (Boulogne).

PROBLEM No. 3442.—By W. A. CLARK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3439.—By H. MAXWELL PRIDFAUX.

WHITE.

1. R to R 5th
2. Q, R, or Kt mates accordingly

BLACK.

Any move

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. BEAMISH and WAINWRIGHT.

(Vienna Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. K to B 2nd	P to Kt 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	24. Q to B 3rd	Q to B 7th (ch)
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	25. Q to K 2nd	Q to B 4th
4. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	26. Q to B 3rd	P takes B
5. P to K B 4th	B to Kt 5th	27. R to Q 4th	R takes R
6. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	28. P takes R	R to K sq
7. Kt to Q R 4th	Kt to Q 5th	29. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	
8. Kt takes B	B takes Kt		
9. P takes B	P takes Kt		
10. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd		
11. B to Kt 5th	Kt to Q 2nd		
12. B takes Kt	Q to B 5th (ch)		
13. K to K 2nd	P takes B		
14. Q to K sq	Q to K 2nd		
15. Q to Kt 3rd	Castles Q R		
16. B to K 3rd	P takes P		
17. B takes P	P to B 5th		
18. P takes P			

Up to this point White has the advantage, but here he commences to lose ground. In face of the opened file for the hostile Rook the text-move cannot be considered satisfactory, and P to Q 4th seems altogether safer.

18. Q to Kt 5th
19. Q to Kt 4th (ch)
20. K-R to Q sq
21. K-R to Q sq
22. P takes Kt

There is little to choose for White. R to K 6th is threatened, and it can only be prevented by ultimate loss.

The winning move. White cannot now both defend his own fawns and prevent the Queening of Black's Q B P.

36. K to Q 4th
37. K to B 5th
38. P to Q 4th
39. K to Q 4th
40. K to K 3rd
41. K takes P
42. P to Kt 3rd
43. K to K 3rd
44. K to Q 3rd
45. K to B 3rd

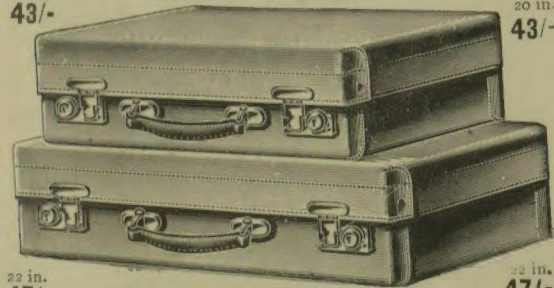
White resigns.

Many additions and improvements will be made both in the local and main line services of the Great Eastern Railway, as from May 1, including the provision of an express morning and evening service between London and Clacton-on-Sea. A new train will leave Clacton daily on week-days at 7.3 a.m., due at Liverpool Street at 8.52 a.m. Other morning express trains will leave Clacton at 7.40, 8.45, and 9.59 a.m., and this service will no doubt prove a great attraction to London business men, and make Clacton still more popular as a place of residence. There will be an equally convenient return service in the evening. Many additions and improvements will also be made in the company's suburban services, and in the service to and from South Germany and Trieste. A new service between England and Sweden will commence on May 7. The Thule Line of Gothenburg Royal Mail Steamers will run between Harwich and Gothenburg every Saturday.

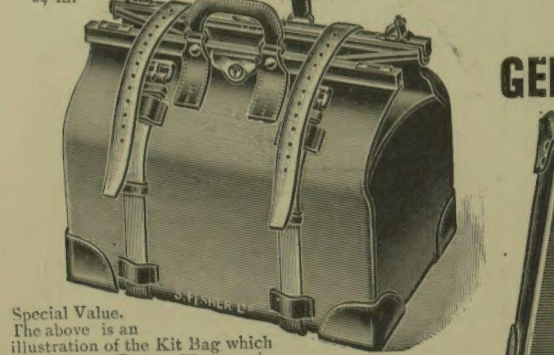
In our issue of April 16 we gave a page of remarkable photographs illustrating the methods of the famous bull-fighter Bombita, shown by an undress demonstration in the bull-ring at Madrid. These photographs, we should like to mention, were supplied by the Central News, Ltd., and not by the Topical Press, as erroneously stated

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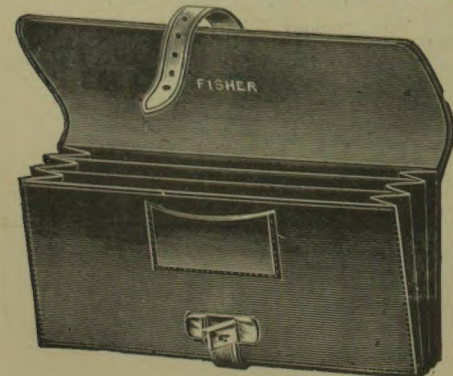
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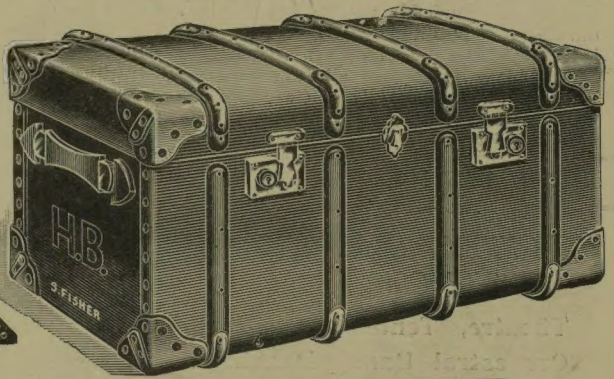
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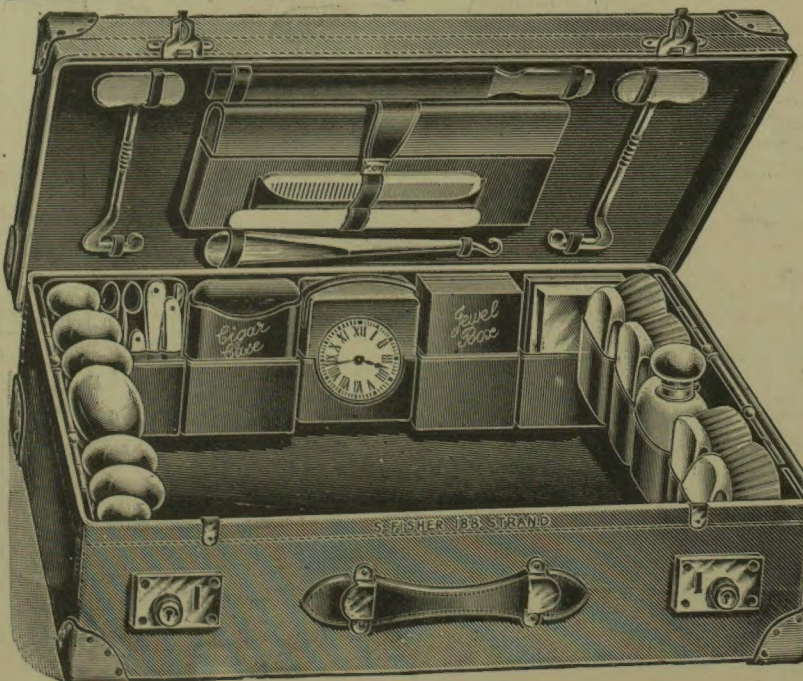
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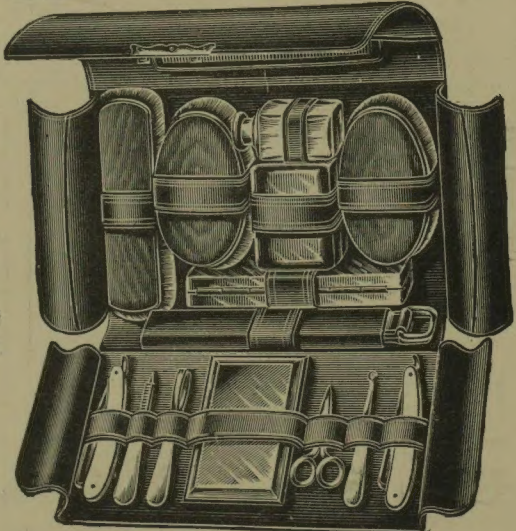


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